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MINGOLD RESOURCES INC.

QUETICO (RECONNAISSANCE) PROJECT

OMIP PROGRAM NO. OM90-094

Bulk Till Sampling Program

May - November, 1990

THUNDER BAY AND KENORA MINING DIVISIONS

ONTARIO

by

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November 25, 1990

OMIP 90-094



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I Introduction.....	1
II General Geology and Exploration.....	1
III Quaternary Geology.....	3
IV Procedures	
(a) Planning.....	4
(b) Fieldwork.....	4
(c) Analysis of Results.....	6
V Shebandowan Area	
(a) Geology and Mineral Occurrences.....	7
(b) Field Work.....	10
(c) Results.....	10
(d) Tinto Block.....	12
(e) Greenwater Block.....	14
VI Atikokan Area	
(a) Geology and Mineral Occurrences.....	16
(b) Fieldwork.....	18
(c) Results.....	19
VII Mine Centre Area	
(a) Geology and Mineral Occurrences.....	22
(b) Fieldwork.....	25
(c) Results.....	25
VIII Emo Area	
(a) Geology and Mineral Occurrences.....	28
(b) Fieldwork.....	30
(c) Results.....	30
IX Conclusions.....	33
X Certificate.....	35
XI References.....	36

FIGURES

	Page
1. Location Map.....	2
2. Shebandowan Area Geology.....	8
3. Sample Location - NTS 52A/05.....	pocket
4. Sample Location - NTS 52A/12.....	pocket
5. Sample Location - NTS 52B/08.....	pocket
6. Sample Location - NTS 52B/09.....	pocket
7. Sample Location - NTS 52B/10.....	pocket
8. Tinto Claim Map.....	13
9. Tinto Geology and Sample Locations.....	pocket
10. Greenwater Claim Map.....	15
11. Greenwater Geology and Sample Locations.....	pocket
12. Atikokan Area Geology.....	17
13. Sample Location - NTS 52B/11.....	pocket
14. Sample Location - NTS 52B/12.....	pocket
15. Sample Location - NTS 52B/13.....	pocket
16. Sample Location - NTS 52B/14.....	pocket
17. Sample Location - NTS 52B/15.....	pocket
18. Sample Location - NTS 52G/03.....	pocket
19. Mine Centre Area Geology.....	23
20. Sample Location - NTS 52C/09.....	pocket
21. Sample Location - NTS 52C/10.....	pocket
22. Sample Location - NTS 52C/11.....	pocket
23. Sample Location - NTS 52C/14.....	pocket
24. Sample Location - NTS 52C/15.....	pocket
25. Sample Location - NTS 52C/16.....	pocket
26. Sample Location - NTS 52F/02.....	pocket
27. Sample Location - NTS 52F/03.....	pocket
28. Emo Area Geology.....	29
29. Sample Location - NTS 52C/12.....	pocket
30. Sample Location - NTS 52C/13.....	pocket
31. Sample Location - NTS 52F/04.....	pocket

TABLES

1. Shebandowan Area - sample data and assays.....	pocket
2. Shebandowan Anomalies.....	11
3. Atikokan Area - sample data and assays.....	pocket
4. Atikokan Anomalies.....	20
5. Mine Centre Area - sample data and assays.....	pocket
6. Mine Centre Anomalies.....	26
7. Emo Area - sample data and assays.....	pocket
8. Emo Anomalies.....	31

I INTRODUCTION

In 1990 Mingold Resources Inc. carried out a reconnaissance till sampling program in the Thunder Bay - Rainy River district of northwestern Ontario. The object of the program was to locate bedrock gold occurrences through the study and analysis of the overlying glacial till. Although reconnaissance in nature the efforts were directed within or just down-ice of known gold areas or locations with favourable geological conditions for gold formation.

Large (20-25 kg) samples were collected from shovel dug pits and processed through a series of stages to produce a heavy mineral concentrate. The concentrate was examined for the presence of gold grains and assayed for a 34 element package by neutron activation. Small character samples, unprocessed, were also assayed for a seven element package.

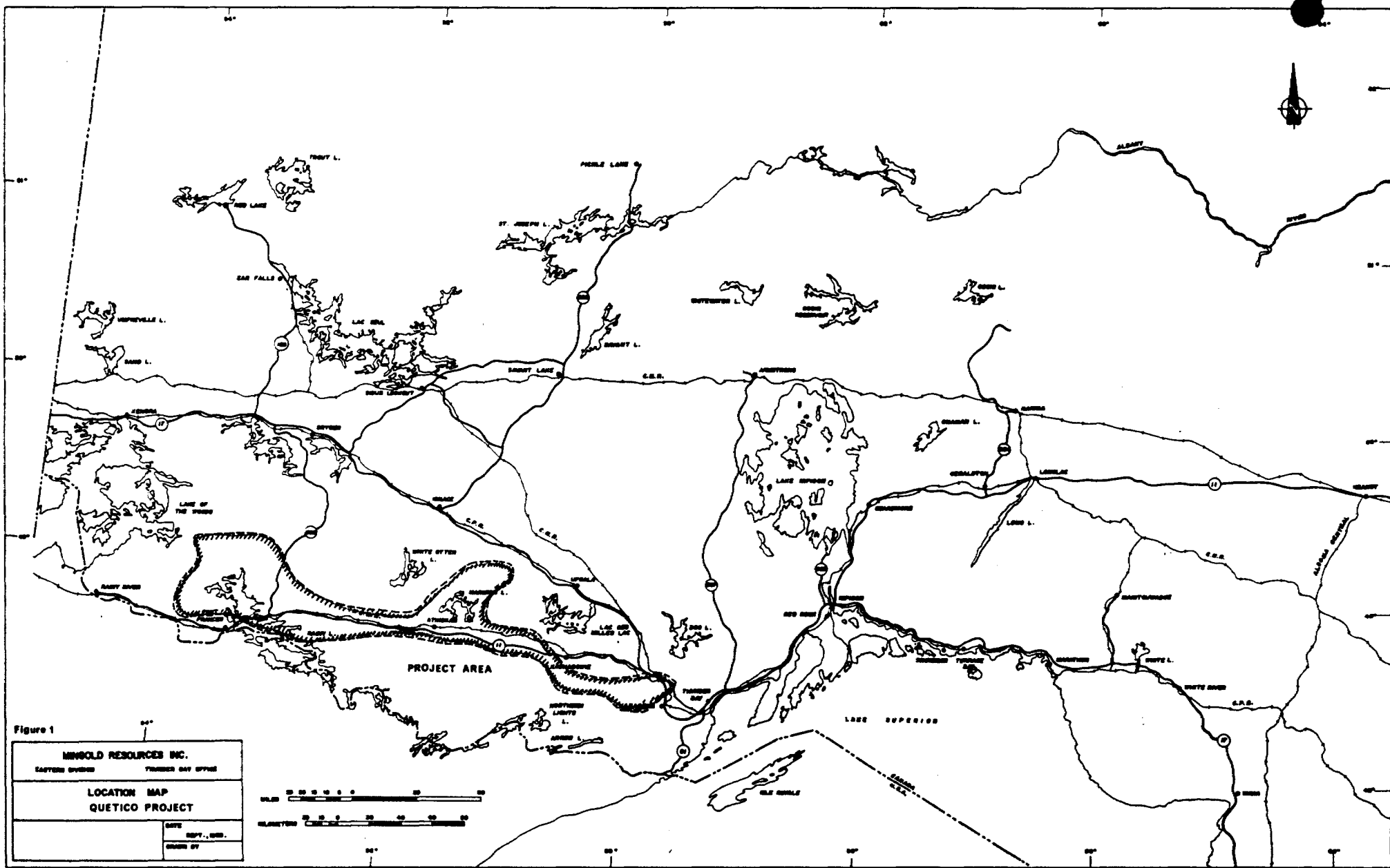
A total of 823 samples were collected from May to September, 1990. Numerous anomalous values in both gold grain count and gold assays were obtained. Minor follow-up has been undertaken.

II GENERAL GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION

The project area occurs within the Wabigoon, Quetico and Wawa Subprovinces of the Archean Superior Province (Fig. 1). The Wabigoon and Wawa Subprovinces are granite-greenstone terrains comprised of supracrustal assemblages of predominantly metavolcanic origin and subordinate amounts of sedimentary rocks, intruded by granitoid rocks mainly of batholithic dimensions. The Quetico subprovince consists of an assemblage of predominantly metasedimentary gneissic rocks, their migmatitic derivations and granitoid rocks.

The Wabigoon subprovince is bounded on the south by the Quetico Fault, a major east-west dextral strike slip zone that extends for a distance of 375 km from Dog Lake, north of Thunder Bay to Rainy River on the Minnesota-Ontario border where it passes into the U.S.A. and is masked by recent cover. This major deformation zone has numerous subsidiary faults off the main structure which play or horsetail into the adjacent rocks.

The Quetico project area has a long history of gold exploration dating back to the late 1800's. In the western portion of the area both Mine Centre and Atikokan produced gold in the 1893-1902 period. Total production at that time and during subsequent activity totalled 25,000 ounces of gold. Along the eastern section of the Quetico Fault and in the Shebandowan area gold production has totalled about 50,000 ounces from the Ardeen Mine (1932-36) and as a by-product at the North Coldstream mine. In the 1980's the whole belt was extensively explored with major gold programs at Moss Lake and Gold Creek in the Shebandowan Belt, Hammond Reef and Fern Elizabeth near Atikokan and some of the old occurrences in the Mine Centre area.



III QUATERNARY GEOLOGY

Although four major episodes of glaciation have been recognized in the region only the last ice advance, the Wisconsin ice age, considered to be significant in this study. Glacial and interglacial deposits older than the Wisconsinan are not well known. Presumably much of the older material was destroyed and what exists is deeply buried. The Wisconsin ice age began about 100,000 years ago and originated from a source in northern Quebec/Labrador. The orientation of the ice flow features and glacial striae indicates that the continental ice mass spread in a south to southwesterly direction. In the western section of the Quetico Project area recent glacial studies (Mining, 1988, 1989, Cowan, 1987) of the glacial striae have a mean value of 219° (S39W). Approximately 20,000 years ago the ice reached its maximum extent and began to recede. The ice had withdrawn from the Quetico area by 10,000 years ago.

As a glacier advances rock fragments are incorporated into its base and frozen in the ice. The resulting unsorted mixture of fragments, ranging from boulders to sand, silt and clay sized material is called till. When deposited directly beneath the ice by the processes of lodgement and melt out, this debris is called subglacial, lodgement or basal till. When deposited from within, or on the ice as the result of melting it is called supraglacial or ablation till. In mineral exploration an important distinction between the two varieties is that the former tends to reflect the local bedrock and the latter usually contains rock fragments transported within the ice for greater distances.

Waters produced during the deglaciation process may rework and sort the till debris. Glaciofluvial deposits are sand and gravel deposited by streams near the ice margins and form large scale features such as eskers and moraines. The meltwater also transports large volumes of fine sediments into glacial lake basins. These glaciolacustrine deposits form broad flat poorly drained plains.

In mineral exploration, particularly for gold, it is best to sample the unsorted till. It provides primary material (first derivative) directly down-ice of its source. With glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine second derivation deposits the debris will be moved off line of the ice direction and the gold particles may be concentrated in specific horizons or traps in the glacial drift.

Glacial drift cover in the study area for the most part is quite thin and sporadic except at the extreme west and where a separate ice advance deposited a clay-rich till covering the Rainy River district. Quaternary studies generally conclude the glacial drift is fairly local in origin and has not been transported from great distances.

IV PROCEDURES

(a) Planning

Areas were selected for sampling based on their potential for gold occurrences and also for their accessibility.

Regional-scale shear zones in northwestern Ontario are important targets for gold mineralization. Most of the major gold deposits, eg. Red Lake, Beardmore-Geraldton, Golden Patricia, Favourable Lake, Musselwhite, are located in the vicinity of large east-west or northwest trending breaks. Recent detailed studies of these structures have shown that most of the occurrences are actually located on subsidiary faults off the major structures. These secondary features generally splay or horsetail into adjacent greenstone belts or along granite-greenstone contacts where a competency contrast exists between the lithological units. The difference in shearing ability along say, an iron formation/volcanic or quartz porphyry/volcanic contact, focuses an initial fault rupture which may later host gold bearing hydrothermal fluids.

With the above thesis in mind it was proposed that a reconnaissance till sampling program be carried out along the Quetico Fault. The location of the Fault just to the north of Highway 11 makes this technique an excellent exploration method. Ice movement was in a southwesterly direction, therefore gold grain counts from occurrences near the structure should be recoverable on or near the highway. As well there are numerous logging roads in the area providing access. With the accelerated gold activity in the Moss Lake area it was decided to extend the program into the Shebandowan greenstone belt as well.

(b) Fieldwork

Sample collection was carried out from May to September, 1990. Ideally samples were taken along NW fences (across the ice direction) with sample sites at 1 km intervals. In areas of known occurrences or very favourable conditions for gold, the sample interval was reduced to ½ km spacing.

Approximately 60% of the samples were taken along roads by truck. The remaining 40% were collected equally by boat and all terrain vehicles. Most samples weighed in the 20 - 25 kgm. range, hence the need for good access.

In most cases the till was sampled in the near vicinity of outcrop since this provided the most likely location for a basal till. It was also considered that the down-ice (SW) side of the outcrop, being on the lee side of the glacial direction, would be the more likely location for till to have been deposited. Almost all the till samples were collected from shovel dug pits averaging ½ metre in depth. In a few areas of particular interest an auger drill was used which could

reach a 2 metre depth. At the same time as the main bulk till was collected, which would go through the concentration process, a second "character" sample was taken in a geochem envelope. During collection bedrock lithology was also noted as well as a description of the material sampled.

The 20 - 25 kgm sample was put through the 3 stage concentration process. After weighing the material was fed through a 7.5 inch Knelson concentrator. The Knelson concentrator is essentially a high speed centrifuge rotating at 400 rpm generating 60 g's of force. Before concentrating the feed is first wet screened through a 6mm vibrating screen. The coarse fraction (+6mm) is weighted, examined for its pebble lithologies and is then dumped. The -6mm fraction enters the 7.5 inch diameter centrifuge as a gravel slurry. The centrifuge is a ribbed cone which traps the heavy minerals in the ribs and displaces the lighter material. The replacement of the light minerals by the heavy minerals in the ribs is enhanced by injecting water through a series of perforations in the cone wall thus fluidizing the material. This process results in a concentrate of approximately 2.5 kg.

The 2.5 kg of concentrate is fed through a 2mm screen. The fine fraction then enters a second small Knelson concentrator with a 3 inch diameter bowl. Working on the same principle as the larger concentrator this small unit produces a heavy mineral concentrate of approximately 200 gms. Both the coarse fraction (2-6mm) and the lights from this concentrator are retained for possible examination at a later date.

The 200 gm of heavy minerals then enters the third stage of the concentration process. The material is hand panned down to a maximum of 50 grams. The 50 gm limitation is based on the size of the largest vial that can be used in the neutron activation analysis. In actual fact the sample is panned down to whatever size is necessary to determine if gold grains are present. If gold grains are identified they are counted and examined with a panning scope to determine their size and shape. At the same time estimates of other heavy mineral (pyrite, garnet, magnetite) and their percentages are made.

After the panning is complete the samples are dried and tested with a UV lamp for fluorescent minerals and a gamma ray spectrometer for radiation. The samples were then placed in plastic vials and sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd. for instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA).

INAA is an analytical technique which is dependent on measuring primarily gamma radiation which is emitted by the radioactive isotopes produced by irradiating samples in a nuclear reactor. Each element which is activated will emit a "fingerprint" of gamma radiation which can be measured and quantified. The samples were analyzed for 34 elements ("Au +33") as listed below.

<u>detection</u>			<u>detection</u>			<u>detection</u>		
<u>element</u>	<u>limit</u>		<u>element</u>	<u>limit</u>		<u>element</u>	<u>limit</u>	
Au	5.	ppb	Ag	5.	ppm	As	2.	ppm
Ba	200.	ppm	Br	5.	ppm	Ca	1.	%
Co	5.	ppm	Cr	10.	ppm	Cs	2.	ppm
Fe	0.02	%	Hf	1.	ppm	Hg	5.	ppm
Ir	40.	ppb	Mo	20.	ppm	Na	500.	ppm
Ni	200.	ppm	Rb	50.	ppm	Sb	0.2	ppm
Sc	0.1	ppm	Se	20.	ppm	Sr	0.2	%
Ta	1.	ppm	Th	0.5	ppm	U	0.5	ppm
W	4.	ppm	Zn	200.	ppm	La	1.	ppm
Ce	3.	ppm	Nd	10.	ppm	Sm	0.1	ppm
Eu	0.2	ppm	Tb	2.	ppm	Yb	0.2	ppm
Lu	0.1	ppm						

The "character samples", collected in a separate soil envelope, were dried and sent to Bondar-Clegg for analysis of a 7 element package as follows:

<u>element</u>	<u>detection limit</u>	<u>extraction</u>	<u>method</u>
gold	5 ppb	aqua regia	FA-AA, 30 gm wgt
arsenic	1 ppm		neutron activation
antimony	0.2 ppm		neutron activation
copper	1 ppm	HCl-HNO ₃ (3.1)	atomic absorption
zinc	1 ppm	HCl-HNO ₃ (3.1)	atomic absorption
silver	0.2 ppm	HCl-HNO ₃ (3.1)	atomic absorption
lead	2 ppm	HCl-HNO ₃ (3.1)	atomic absorption

(c) Analysis of Results

All the collecting, processing, laboratory and assay results were compiled on a computer spreadsheet program. The results are shown on Tables 1, 3, 5 and 7.

In order to evaluate the various gold results (grain counts and size, concentrate assay, character sample assay) the data was subjected to various procedures. Initially the gold assay of the heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) in ppb and its mass were used to determine the actual amount of gold in the sample. This is shown in the "concentrate assays" portion of the tables in the "Au mgn" column. These numbers are the actual weight of gold in the sample measured in micrograms. The micrograms of gold and the number of gold grains are then "normalized". Since obviously the weight of the gold and the number of gold grains in a sample will depend on the original sample weight it becomes necessary to "normalize" your grain counts and gold weight to a standard original sample size. The sample size selected was 20 kg of -6mm material. Since the +6mm material was screened off and weighted before concentration this is an easy calculation. The normalized gold grains and micrograms are shown in the two columns to the left of the "concentrate assay" section on the tables.

A final procedure was required to somehow develop a "gold rating" for each sample which would involve the normalized grain count and microgram data along with the gold assay of the character sample. This "gold rating" column on the right hand side of the tables is an attempt to do this. The gold rating is an abstract number which obtains 60-70% of its value from the concentrate assay, 25-30% from the grain count and 5-10% from the character sample assay.

The gold rating was obtained as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{gold rating} = & \frac{<.05 \text{ mm}}{3} \text{ gold grains} + \frac{.05 \text{ -}.1 \text{ mm}}{2} \text{ gold grains} + \frac{.1 \text{ -}.2 \text{ mm}}{1} \text{ gold grains} + \frac{.2 \text{ -}.3 \text{ mm}}{0.5} \text{ gold grains} + \frac{.3 \text{ -}.4 \text{ mm}}{0.25} \text{ gold grains} \\ & + \frac{.4 \text{ -}.5 \text{ mm}}{0.1} \text{ gold grains} + \frac{>.5 \text{ mm}}{0.05} \text{ gold grains} \times \frac{\text{normalized}}{\text{actual gold}} \frac{\text{micrograms of gold}}{\text{grains}} \text{ concentrate} + \frac{\text{character sample}}{35} \text{ gold assay} \end{aligned}$$

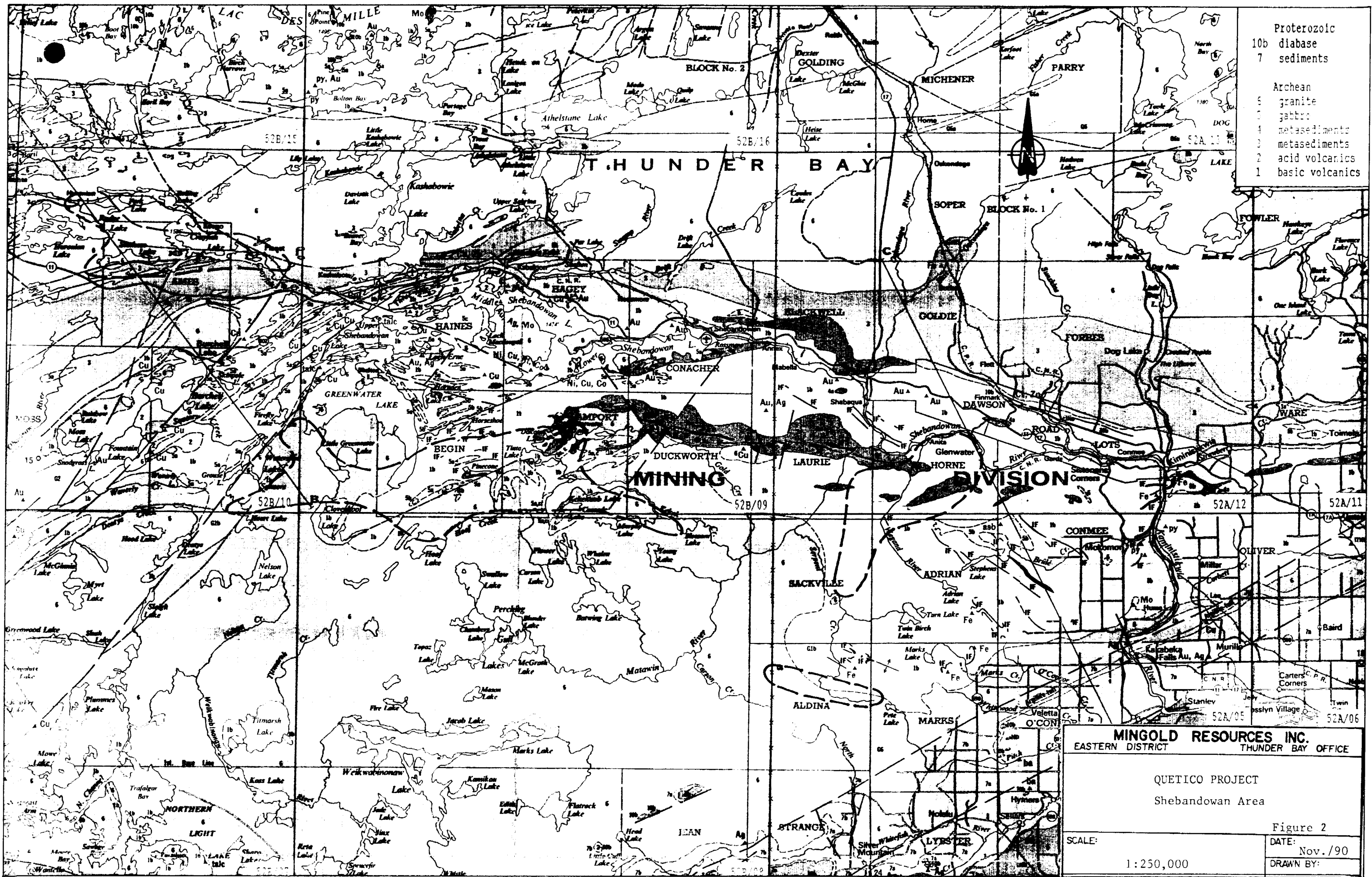
V SHEBANDOWAN AREA

(a) Geology and Mineral Occurrences (Fig.2)

The Shebandowan greenstone belt, stretching 105 km west from Thunder Bay (Figs. 1,2), is located within the Wawa Subprovince of the Superior Province. It is predominantly underlain by metavolcanic rocks, which have been divided into two broadly contrasting age groups: (1) older metavolcanic suites with lesser metasedimentary intercalations, thought to be older than 2.7 billion years; and (2) younger metavolcanic assemblages associated with a large metasedimentary package, both thought to be younger than 2.7 billion years, (Chorlton, 1987). The younger group, which lies unconformably on the old metavolcanic rocks and appears representative of a different depositional environment, is referred to as Timiskaming-type rocks.

The older metavolcanic terrane can be divided into three main associations: (1) massive mafic flows which locally include ultramafic flows and iron formation; (2) mafic to intermediate pillow lavas and pillow breccia with minor iron formation and interlayered metasediments, associated locally with pyroclastics; and (3) felsic volcanic complexes, including abundant pyroclastic rocks and subvolcanic, intrusive to extrusive, rhyolite domes and porphyries.

Several belts of alluvial to fluviatile sedimentary and associated calc-alkaline to alkaline volcanic rocks, Timiskaming-type sequences, unconformably overlie the older succession. The volcanic rocks include nonmarine flow and pyroclastic rocks, consisting largely of hornblende and plagioclase-phyric basalt, andesite and dacite. These rocks are extensively exposed in the eastern half of the Shebandowan greenstone belt where a "Timiskaming-type" volcanic centre has been identified.



- Proterozoic
- 10b diabase
- 7 sediments
- Archean
- 6 granite
- 5 gabbro
- 4 metasediments
- 3 metasediments
- 2 acid volcanics
- 1 basic volcanics

MINGOLD RESOURCES INC.	
EASTERN DISTRICT	THUNDER BAY OFFICE
QUETICO PROJECT	
Shebandowan Area	
SCALE:	Figure 2
1:250,000	DATE:
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The earliest intrusive rocks, which include diabase, diorite and ultramafic intrusions, are considered broadly coeval with the older volcanics. Later intrusions include quartz diorite and feldspar or quartz feldspar porphyries. The younger felsic intrusions are more potassic and consist of granite and quartz syenite.

The Shebandowan rocks are deformed along numerous, northeasterly to easterly trending, now carbonatized and sericitized shear zones with an initial sinistral shear sense, and then further deformed by more easterly to southeasterly trending minor fault and shear zones (Chorlton, 1987). The carbonatization may have continued from the earlier shear regime and was followed by the introduction of quartz in multiple veins and stockworks which carry most of the gold values in the area.

Schneiders and Dutka (1988) recognized two distinct environments of gold mineralization in the Shebandowan area:

Type 1) Shebandowan Stock-Contact Zone Type: Gold mineralization occurs in quartz ± carbonate veins in shear zones, related to the Shebandowan Stock. The gold mineralization appears to be directly related to areas affected by two deformational periods. Examples include the Band-Ore Prospect, Frank West Prospect, Hayne's Shebandowan Occurrence, Lobanor Occurrence, Calvert Occurrence and Ourgold Occurrence.

Type 2) Chert-Stratabound Type: Gold mineralization occurs in a chert-chert breccia unit, with possible syngenetic implications and/or epigenetic concentration during dynamic metamorphism and/or deformation. Examples include the Dawson Road Lots Occurrence, Birch Bay Occurrence, Mattawin Occurrence and Kasper Occurrence.

The area has a long history of mineral exploration. One of the earliest gold mines in NW Ontario, the Ardeen (Huronian, Moss, Kerry) Mine was discovered in the southwestern arm of the belt in 1870 (#15 on Fig. 2) and produced 29, 629 ounces of gold in 1932-36. Auriferous quartz veins are sited along northeast trending shear zones. The North Coldstream Mine, on the east side of Burchell Lake (#5 on Fig. 2) dates back to 1872 but had the bulk of its production in 1960-67. Disseminated and stringer chalcopryrite hosted by a massive silicious lense produced approximately 2.5 million tons of 2.0% Cu and 0.012 oz Au/ton. The Shebandowan nickel-copper Mine is on the south shore of Shebandowan Lake (SW corner of Hagey Twp.) and was discovered in 1913. It has been in semi-continuous production since 1972 at a rate of 2000 tpd. Nickel-copper sulphides (massive, breccia, stringers) are hosted by an ultramafic unit which may be of intrusive or extrusive origin.

Like most gold areas the Shebandowan greenstone belt was extensively explored in the 1980's. Two gold occurrences continue to be of particular interest as they both have a large tonnage low grade gold potential. The Stewart property in the north central portion of Conmee Twp., and the Snodgrass prospect in the western part of the belt (4 km east of Ardeen Mine) continue to attract special attention. At the Stewart property gold and minor copper values are associated with breccia on a contact aureole of an alkalic stock. At the Snodgrass prospect gold mineralization is in albitized shear zones and fractures in an altered diorite stock.

For a complete listing of mineral occurrences in the area see the 50,000 scale data maps.

(b) Fieldwork (Fig. 3 to 11)

Till sampling in the Shebandowan greenstone belt was mainly carried out on the south (down-ice) side. A total of 199 samples were collected with a large majority being taken along logging or other access roads in the area. Sample spacing was normally 1 km but preference was given to areas with intermittent outcrops where drift cover was thin. The bulk of the samples were collected by truck with a minor proportion by ATV.

(c) Results (Table 1)

A total of 199 bulk till samples were collected in the Shebandowan area with an average weight of 25.7 kgm. The majority of the tills were taken on the south (down-ice) side of the central part of the greenstone belt from Kaministikwa to Greenwater Lake (Fig. 2). Overall pebble counts of the coarse +6mm fractions of the tills indicate the source lithologies of the drift is 50% felsic intrusives, 40% metavolcanic and 10% of metasedimentary origin.

Gold counts in the 199 samples totalled 500 grains for an average of 2.5 grains per sample. Approximately 90% of these grains were less than 0.2 mm in diameter. Five grains were panned in the 0.4 - 0.5 mm range, the largest particles seen in the area. The highest count in a sample was 13 colours in GL 43 from the Greenwater area.

The percentage of magnetite, pyrite and garnet in the concentrates varied considerably with maximums of 95, 30 and 20% respectively. As all the samples were taken from shovel dug pits, within 1 metre of surface, most of the sulphide minerals have been oxidized. The presence of copper (chalcopyrite or native copper) was noted in 2 concentrates. Lamping with a UV light indicated minor scheelite and zircon. Spectrometer readings gave only background radiation levels.

TABLE 2 SHEBANDOWAN ANOMALIES

Sample No.	NTS Location	Normalized Values		Character	Gold Rating	Notes
		Gold Grains	Gold Micrograms	Sample Au ppb		
MG 53	52B/09	22	84.1	74	24	all samples located in Greenwater claim block (Fig. 11)
MG 55	52B/09	11	64.0	7	17	
MG 56	52B/09	5	216.9	59	66	
MG 58	52B/09	5	38.9	36	22	
GB 45	52B/09	16	61.5	-	21	
GB 46	52B/09	11	30.6	-	18	
GB 48	52B/09	4	18.5	-	17	
GL 9	52B/09	16	34.0	3	17	
no. of samples		199	199	184	199	
minimum		0	0.0	3	0	
maximum		22	216.9	88	66	
mean		3	9.8	6	4	
standard dev.		3	19.0	10	6	
anomalous threshold (mean + 2 std.dev.)		9	47.8	27	16	

Gold assays in the concentrates reached a maximum of 5,250 ppb Au. The mean value was 288 ppb Au. Converting the assays to the weight of gold (micrograms) in the sample and normalizing the value to a standard sample weight results in an average of 9.8 micrograms of gold per sample with the maximum value of 216.9 micrograms.

Several elements in the 34 element assay package for the concentrates were below detection levels. In particular all the silver, bromine, mercury, iridium, molybdenum and strontium values were below the detection limits. No in depth analysis or correlation of the concentrate assay results was carried out, however the number of samples, minimum values, maximum values, mean, standard deviation, variance and an anomalous threshold (mean + 2 standard deviations) for each element is given at the bottom of Table 1. No correlation of high gold values with other elements is obvious.

Most of the sample sites had character samples taken as well as the bulk tills. In all 184 character samples were collected. Four samples had gold values greater than 50 ppb. A minor correlation of these gold values with zinc is noted. No other elemental associations with the better gold values was detected.

Gold ratings, as outlined in Section II, have been determined for each sample. The mean rating for the Shebandowan area is 4 and the anomalous threshold is set at 16. Eight samples exceed the threshold, with a maximum gold rating of 66. The samples are listed in Table 2. All eight tills are located in Begin Twp. southeast of Greenwater Lake. A block of 40 claims was staked to cover the probable source area for these anomalous tills. This activity is discussed separately in a following section (Greenwater Block). It is interesting to note that GL43 with the highest gold grain counts of the Shebandowan area does not have an anomalous assay value. One must conclude that in this till not all the particles counted were actually gold. However a more general comparison of the gold grain counts and the gold assay values indicates a reasonable similarity in determining anomalies.

(d) Tinto Block (Figs. 8, 9)

During the course of the 1990 reconnaissance program in the Shebandowan belt two claim groups were staked because of anomalous gold assay results and favourable geology. In the Tinto Lake area of Lamport Twp. 6 km south of Inco's Shebandowan Mine 32 claims were staked (Fig. 8). The Tinto block was acquired because of a favourable mafic metavolcanic sequence with intercalated iron formation and mafic intrusives at the west end of the Mattawin Iron Range. Northeast directed faults have provided a plumbing system for possible injection of gold.

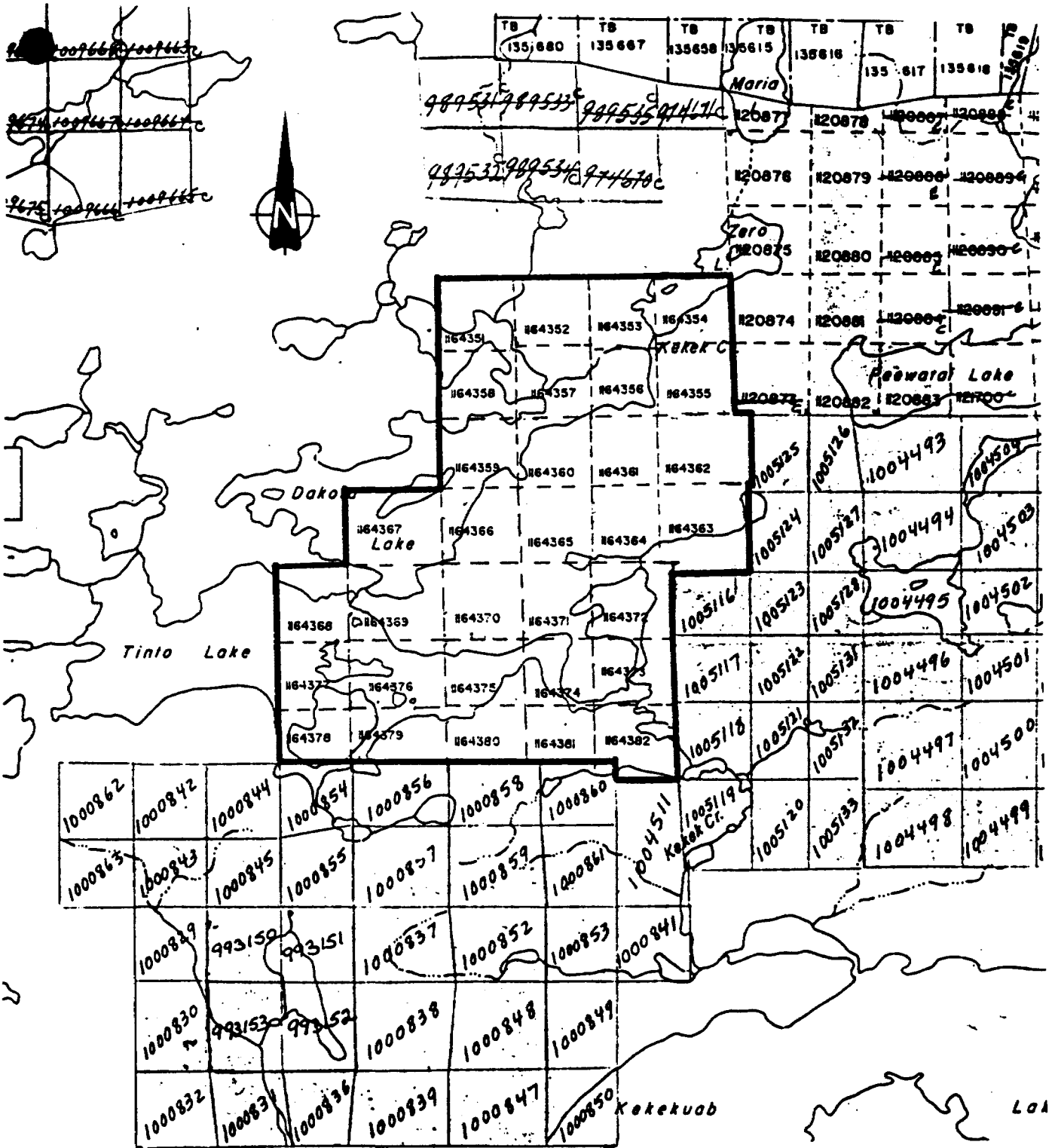


Figure 8

MINGOLD RESOURCES INC.	
EASTERN DISTRICT	THUNDER BAY OFFICE
TINTO LAKE CLAIMS (claim map G-668)	
SCALE:	DATE: Nov./90
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The property consists of 32 claims staked in July of 1990 within the central portion of Lamport Twp. and are located on claim map G-668, of the Thunder Bay Mining Division. The claims are numbered: 1164351 to 1164382 inclusive (Fig. 8). The claims are currently held in the name of Mingold Resources Inc. (license No. T-4617) located at P.O. Box 28, Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ontario M5K 1B8.

A one week geological mapping and basal till sampling program was completed over the claim block. Mapping and sampling was mainly confined to the shorelines of Dakota and Tinto Lakes. The rocks consists of felsic to mafic volcanics along with clastic sediments and magnetite iron formation in the northerly part of the claims. In the southern portion of the claim block local small granite plugs and gabbroic intrusives lie within the volcanics. No significant alteration or mineralization was observed during the mapping program. A total of 29 bulk till samples were collected on the claim block with some additional sampling outside the claims (Fig. 9).

During the mapping program no significant mineralization or alteration was observed and there was a total absence of sulphidation of the magnetite iron formation. None of the follow-up till sampling produced anomalous results. Since both the gold grain particle counts and gold assays obtained from the till samples collected on the Tinto Lake block were negative the claims should be allowed to lapse.

(e) Greenwater Block (Figs. 10, 11)

The Greenwater Lake claim group was staked in response to anomalous gold values in reconnaissance bulk till samples along forestry roads. Samples MG53 to 58 gave anomalous grain counts and gold assays in the regional survey. To confirm the original results GB 38 to 52 were collected as an initial follow-up. The anomalies were substantiated and the claim group was acquired.

The claim block in the south central part of Begin Twp. touching the southeast arm of Greenwater Lake. Access to the area is by Canadian Pacific Forest Products logging roads (Hough Lake and Otto Lake Roads). Good access to most parts of the claims within the block is provided by a network of trails and skiddo roads.

The property consists of 40 claims staked in the summer of 1990 within the south centre portion of Begin Twp. and are located on claim map G-643, Thunder Bay Mining Division. The claims are numbered: 1164301 to 1164340 inclusive (Fig. 10). The claims are currently held in the name of Mingold Resources Inc. (license No. T-4617) located at P.O. Box 28, Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ontario M5K 1B8.

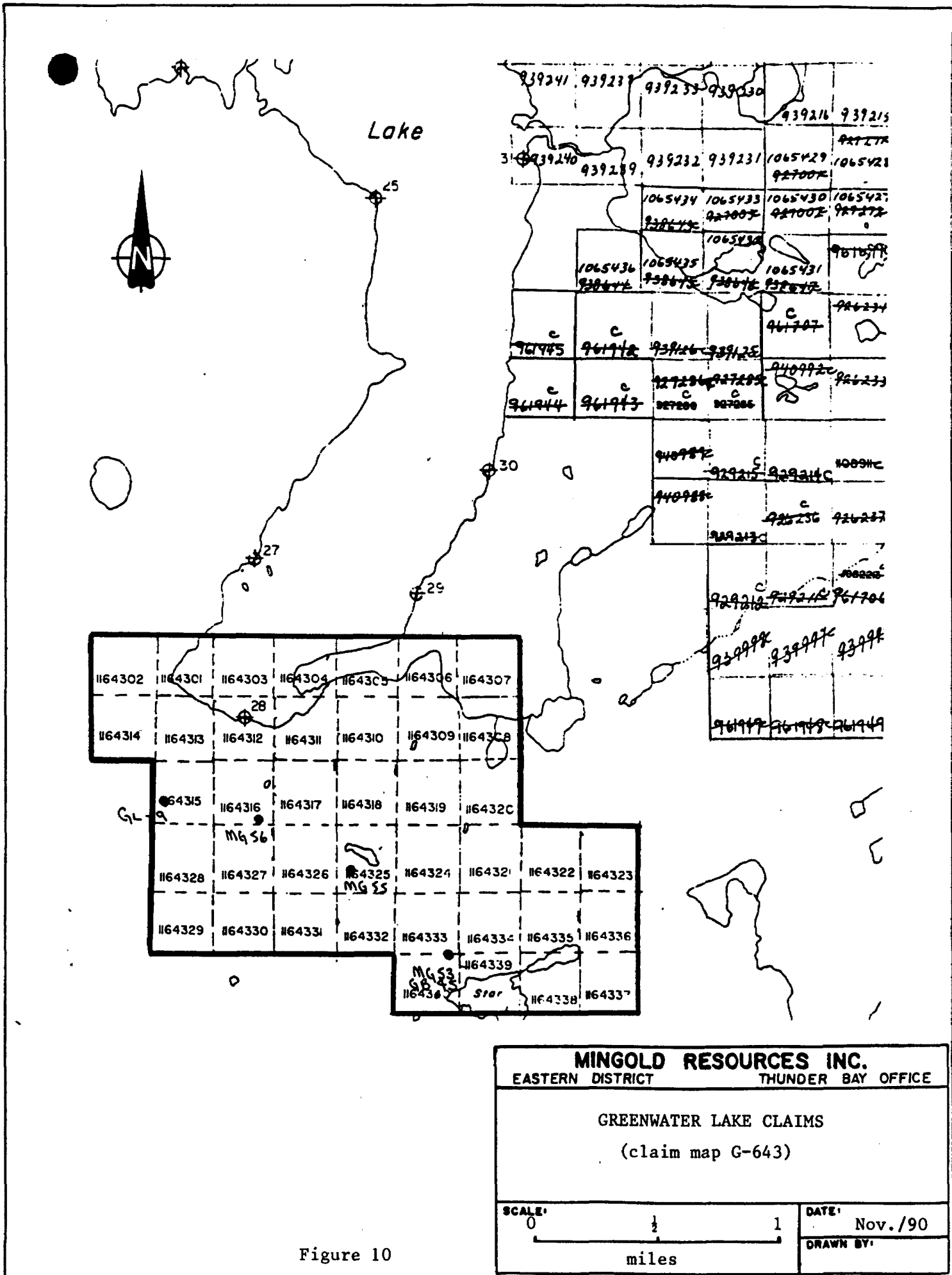


Figure 10

MINGOLD RESOURCES INC.	
EASTERN DISTRICT	THUNDER BAY OFFICE
GREENWATER LAKE CLAIMS (claim map G-643)	
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A one week program of geological mapping and basal till sampling was completed on this 40 claim block. The mapping and sampling was concentrated along logging and skidder roads. The bedrock geology is dominated by mafic volcanic rocks along with minor felsic tuffaceous rocks to the south. The volcanics are intruded by lenticular gabbroic sills. The northeast trending volcanic-gabbro contacts are marked by sheared choritic contact zones. Granitic intrusives occupy the extreme southeast corner of the claim block. A total of 76 bulk till samples were collected up-ice and in the claim area with 37 of these within the claims. A few of the samples produced anomalous results but neither an up-ice cut-off nor a well defined dispersion train was outlined with the limited work. For processing data, gold grain counts and assay results see Table 1. The more westerly tills came from sandy-gravelly material which does not appear to be a good basal till. Grain size analysis of this material is required.

It is recommended that (1) detailed till sampling be carried in close proximity to the anomalous tills and (2) a brief study be undertaken of the glacial drift in the general area to determine its relationship to the anomalous values.

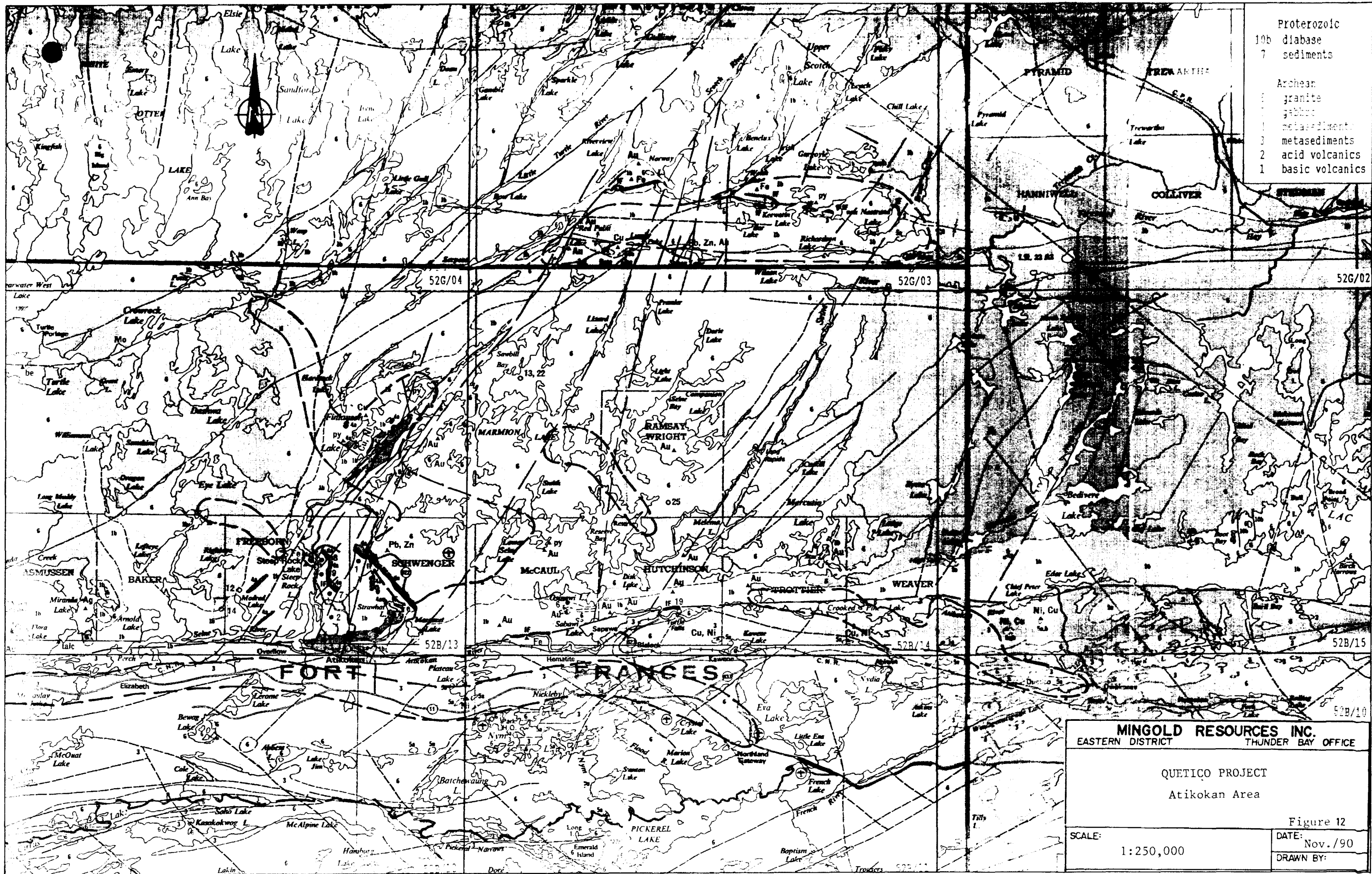
VI ATIKOKAN AREA

(a) Geology and Mineral Occurrences (Fig. 12)

Atikokan is located approximately 200 km west of Thunder Bay. The area is underlain by Archean rocks of the Superior Province, including parts of the Wabigoon and Quetico subprovinces. The east trending Quetico Fault marks the boundary between the subprovinces.

The Wabigoon Subprovince, north of the fault, is composed of narrow metavolcanic belts and granitic batholiths. The metavolcanics are mainly metamorphosed varieties of mafic to intermediate flows interdigitated with felsic volcanic rocks and minor sedimentary units. The Marmion Lake Batholith in the east-central part of the study area is a complex of gneissic trondhjemites and monzonites. The Dashwa Lake Batholith in the western half of the area is composed of mainly biotite and hornblende granite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite and granite gneiss. Minor granodiorite and trondhjemite occur in the contact zone between the metavolcanic belts and batholiths.

South of the Quetico Fault, the dominant metasediments form a belt which is contiguous across the southern part of the study area. The rocks consist of metamorphosed wackes, argillites and carbonaceous sediments. Small ultramafic sills and granitic stocks occur throughout the metasedimentary belt.



- Proterozoic
- 10b diabase
- 7 sediments
- Archean
- granite
- gabbro
- metasediments
- 3 metasediments
- 2 acid volcanics
- 1 basic volcanics

MINGOLD RESOURCES INC.	
EASTERN DISTRICT	THUNDER BAY OFFICE
QUETICO PROJECT	
Atikokan Area	
Figure 12	
SCALE:	DATE: Nov./90
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The Quetico Fault is the dominant regional structure. It extends easterly across the area, marked by prominent lineaments and bounded by zones of schistose to mylonitic rocks. Movement along the fault was primarily right-lateral horizontal displacement. East of Perch Lake, several lineaments trend toward the northeast from the Quetico Fault. Some of these lineaments can be traced up to a distances of 80 km.

Gold occurrences are common throughout the area and these general types of mineralization have been recognized (Wilkinson, 1982):

- i) Marmion Lake Batholith Type - quartz veins within shear zones associated with northeast - trending lineaments in the batholith;
- ii) Contact Zone Type - quartz-carbonate veins within narrow shear zones located at or near the contacts of batholiths and metavolcanic belts; and
- iii) Metavolcanic-Hosted, Stratabound Type - concordant lenses of chert or carbonate with associated quartz-carbonate veins, hosted by metavolcanics.

Gold, in all three styles of mineralization, is concentrated in quartz and quartz-carbonate veins with subsidiary silver, copper, lead and zinc. The process of gold enrichment into the veins is multi-stage and is a combination of some or all of the following:

- . deposition or emplacement of the host granitic rock into the country rock;
- . alteration of the host granitic rock by hydrothermal solutions and formation of the veins; and
- . hydrothermal mobilization of gold and its ultimate deposition in the veins.

The first gold discoveries in the Atikokan area were in the 1890's but very little production has actually taken place. The Sapawa Mine, 17 km east of Atikokan (#6 on Fig.12) produced 4,500 oz of gold in 1964-66. Gold values are in quartz veins hosted by felsic intrusions of the Marmion Lake Batholith and minor mafic volcanic units. Minor production has also come from the Sawbill, Harold Lake, Hammond Reef, Elizabeth and Sunbeam properties.

For a complete listing of mineral occurrences in the area see the pertinent 50,000 scale data maps.

(b) Fieldwork (Figs. 13 to 18)

Sample collection in the Atikokan area was accomplished by both road and lake access. A 50 km stretch of Highway 11 from Eva Lake west to Banning was sampled at 1 km intervals. This gave good coverage 2-8 km down-ice of the Quetico Fault. Sampling by boat was carried out on Marmion, Crooked Pine, Crayfish and Baril Lakes. The western part of the Upsala greenstone belt was also sampled as part of this area. Access is by Highway 623 which leaves Highway 11 at the Sapawa corner.

(c) Results (Table 3)

A total of 246 bulk till samples were collected in the Atikokan area with an average weight of 24.4 kgm. The coarse (+6mm) fraction averaged 6.0 kgm. A general outline of the area sampled is shown on Figure 12. Pebble counts of the coarse fraction indicate the drift lithologies are approximately 40% felsic intrusives, 35% metasedimentary and 25% metavolcanics.

Gold counts in the 246 samples totalled 156 grains for an average of 0.6 grains per sample. This is a considerable reduction in gold particles as compared to the Shebandowan area. The majority of the Atikokan grains were in the 0.05 - 0.3 mm range. Two samples from the Upsala greenstone belt has large gold grains in the 0.5 mm range. The sample with the most gold grains was A87 with 13 counts.

The percentage of magnetite, pyrite and garnet in the concentrates varied considerably with maximums of 80, 20 and 45% respectively. Minor sphalerite was noted in two of the concentrates from the Upsala greenstone belt but, as elsewhere, samples were taken from oxidized drift and few sulphide grains could be expected. UV lamping and spectrometer readings indicated nominal or background levels.

Gold assays in the concentrates reached a maximum of 3250 ppb Au. The mean gold value was 242 ppb, only slightly below the Shebandowan mean value. The normalized gold values for a 20 kgm standard sample size averaged 9.7 micrograms of gold. The maximum was 148.1 micrograms.

As in Shebandowan there is no obvious correlation of the better gold values with any other element in the 34 element package. In fact for half the elements the majority of the individual values are below the INAA detection limits making that portion of the data meaningless. A statistical summary for each element is shown at the bottom of Table 3.

Character samples were collected along with the bulk material to be concentrated. Only two of the character samples has gold values greater than 50 ppb Au and neither of these had corresponding elevated gold in the heavy mineral concentrate.

Gold ratings in the Atikokan area have a mean value of 3 and an anomalous threshold of 13. The maximum rating was 41. Twelve samples are considered anomalous.

In NTS area 52B/11 (Fig. 13) sample A 58 has a rating of 16 based largely on its concentrate assay. Its grain count, normalized at 2, is low but the particles are moderately large. There is no correlation with other elements except for slightly elevated copper in the character sample. This sample was taken on Highway 11 approximately 5.5 km down-ice of gold showings on the north shore of Sapawe Lake. No follow-up was undertaken.

TABLE 4 ATIKOKAN ANOMALIES

Sample No.	NTS Location	Normalized Values		Character Sample Au ppb	Gold Rating	Notes
		Gold Grains	Gold Micrograms			
A 58	52B/11	3	62.2	3	16	on #11 (Arami L.) down-ice of Sapawe L.
ARE 7	52B/12	1	106.3	8	21	on #11 west of Atikokan
A 81	52B/13	4	76.1	3	28	Finlayson L. (Fin-Lan Copper)
A 113	52B/13	3	62.0	22	25	west shore Marmion L. (80 degree)
A 101	52B/14	2	148.1	6	41	Lower Seine Bay on Marmion L.
A 103	52B/14	5	79.8	7	22	Lower Seine Bay on Marmion L.
A 104	52B/14	0	63.3	3	13	Lower Seine Bay on Marmion L.
A 144	52B/14	0	125.7	5	25	Reserve Island area
A 147	52B/14	0	65.7	19	14	Reserve Island area
A 199	52B/14	10	21.4	3	13	Magnetic L. area
A 245	52G/03	2	44.0	3	29	east Red Paint L. area
A 259	52G/03	2	36.9	3	25	east Red Paint L. area
no. of samples		246	246	246	246	
minimum		0	0.0	0	0	
maximum		13	148.1	84	41	
mean		1	9.7	5	3	
standard dev.		1	18.4	8	5	
anomalous threshold (mean + 2 std.dev.)		4	46.6	20	13	

Sample ARE 7 was also collected on Highway 11 eight km west of the Atikokan turn-off (Fig. 14). No known gold occurrences are in the area but the Quetico Fault is 4 km up-ice. Only one gold grain was observed but it is in the 0.4 - 0.5 mm range. The HMC assayed 3100 ppb Au.

Samples A 81 and A 113 were taken north of Atikokan on NE trending splays or breaks on Finlayson and Marmion Lakes respectively (Fig. 15). Both locations are in the vicinity of or directly down-ice of known gold showings. Sample A 81 has a rating of 28 with 3 moderately large gold grains and an anomalous gold assay in the concentrate. It is located in the area of the Fin-lan copper showing and 3 km down-ice of the Golden Twin gold prospect. Sample A 113 is a short distance to the southeast on the west shore of Marmion Lake. Its rating of 25 is due to a high gold value in the HMC and 2 large angular gold grains. The character sample is slightly anomalous in gold as well. The sample site is 1 km down-ice of the "80 degree" occurrence. As with the remainder of the Atikokan anomalies no follow-up has been undertaken.

Samples A 101, A 103 and A 104 were taken by boat in the eastern portion of Marmion Lake in the NW corner of McCaul Twp. All three samples have anomalous gold in their HMC, especially A 101 with 148.1 micrograms, the highest value of the Atikokan area. The gold counts tend to be low but somewhat coarse. Sample A 104 had no observed gold. The only known gold occurrence which could provide a source for these tills are 10 kms up-ice (Fig. 16), however a major splay off the Quetico structure passes through the area providing a focus for further exploration.

Samples A 144 and A 147 were collected in the Reserve Island area of the Seine River in the SW corner of Ramsay Wright Twp. (Fig. 16). Neither sample had observed grain counts but they have good to excellent gold values in the HMC. Sample A 147 also has elevated gold in its character sample. Samples A144 is 5 km down-ice of the Pittigrew occurrence. A 147 is down-ice of the Sunbeam and A1308 showings. The Reserve Island gold showing is also in the near vicinity.

Sample A 199 was collected on the north shore of Magnetic Lake in the west central area of Trottier Twp. (Fig. 16). The main Quetico Fault passes through the lake. The White Lily gold showing is 1.5 km north of the sample site. Seven gold grains were seen in the 0.1 to 0.3 mm range, four of which were delicate to angular in shape indicating a near source. The coarse fraction was 30% quartz vein material. The HMC assay was elevated but it is not considered an anomalous value. It's high rating is predominantly due to its grain counts and their size.

Samples A245 and 259 were collected on roads in the Upsala greenstone belt in NTS area 52G/03 (Figures 12 and 18). A 245 is located west of Richardson Lake along the E-W trending granite/greenstone contact.

Sample A259 is situated between Gargoyle and Hematite Lakes. The location of mineral occurrences in the area has not been researched. Both samples have only 2 grain counts but in each case one grain is very large. Sample A245 has a 0.6 x 0.3 mm gold grain with an anomalous assay of 1370 ppb gold. A 259 has a 0.5 x 0.3 mm grain and 1000 ppb Au in its HMC. There are no anomalous values in other elements.

No follow-up of the Atikokan anomalies has been undertaken.

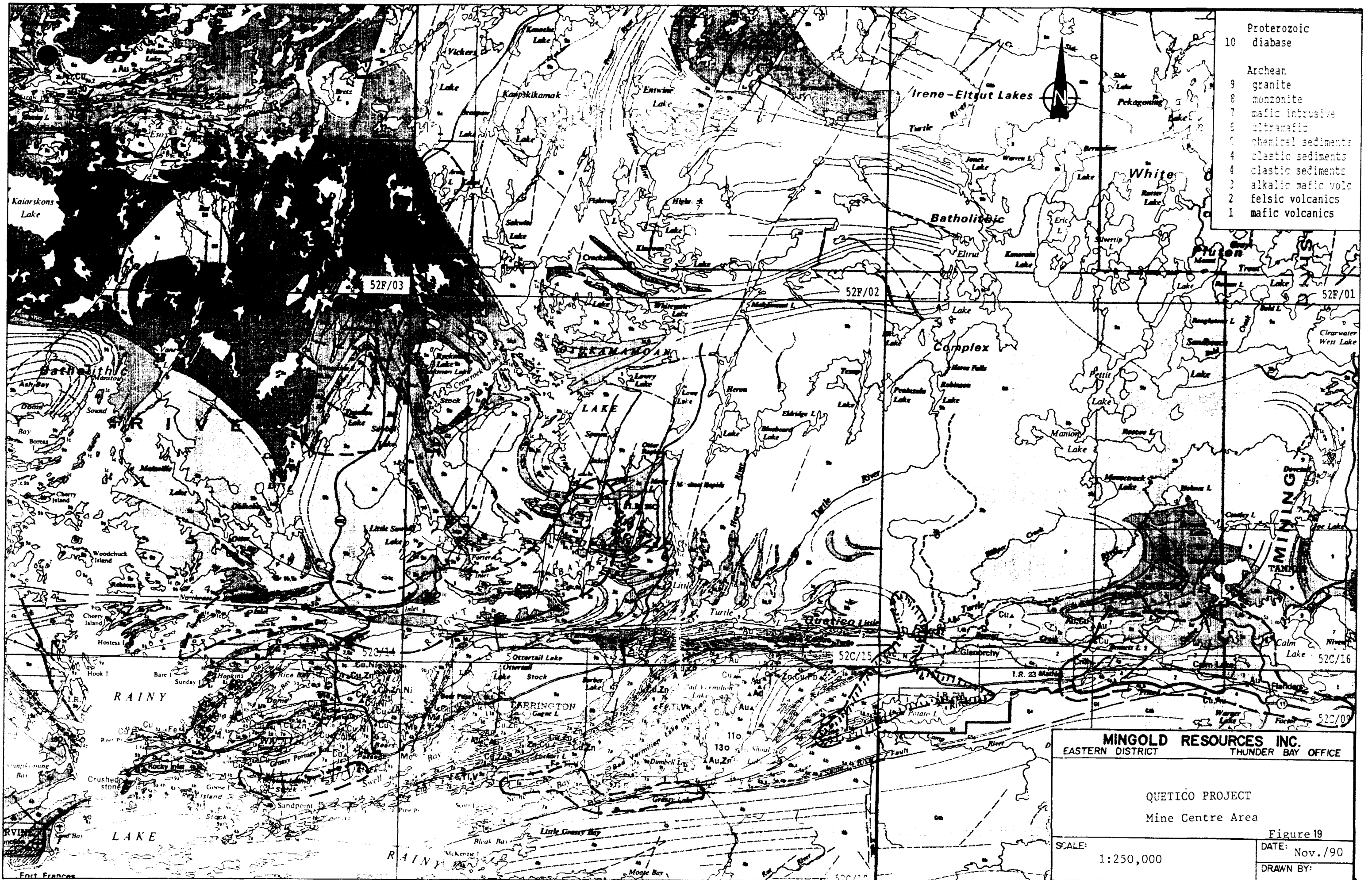
VII MINE CENTRE

(a) Geology and Mineral Occurrences (Fig.19)

The rocks of the Mine Centre - Fort Frances area occur within the Archean Superior Province in a fault-bounded wedge between two subprovinces, the Wabigoon granite-greenstone terrain to the north and the Quetico metasedimentary terrain to the south (Poulsen, 1984). The Quetico and Seine River - Rainy Lake Faults define this dextral wrench zone which displays distinctive stratigraphic, structural and metamorphic relationships.

The structure of the Wabigoon granite-greenstone terrain is dominated by domal features of variable size. The largest of these, such as the Rainy Lake Complex and Irene-Eltrut Lakes Complex, are greater than 50 km in diameter and are composed of smaller gneissic domes, central batholiths and marginal crescentic granitoid intrusions. Supracrustal metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks now occupy the margins of the gneissic domes. Metavolcanic lithologies dominate and comprise metabasalt flows with local accumulations of flows, and pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks of intermediate to felsic composition. Metasedimentary rocks such as conglomerate, wacke, mudstone and iron formations form units within the volcanic sequences.

The structure of the Quetico Subprovince contrasts with the of the Wabigoon (Poulsen, 1984). It is characterized by a consistent sequence of metasedimentary units sub-parallel with the Seine River-Rainy Lake Fault. Near the northern boundary, low grade metasedimentary rocks of the Quetico subprovince dip steeply. Southward, the metasedimentary rocks become migmatitic and primary structures and cleavage are obscured. Major antiforms are commonly cored by massive granitoid bodies of irregular shapes. The metasedimentary biotite schists are metamorphosed to assemblages indicative of a southward increase in metamorphic grade.



- 10 Proterozoic diabase
- Archean
- 9 granite
- 8 monzonite
- 7 mafic intrusive
- 6 ultramafic
- 5 chemical sediments
- 4 clastic sediments
- 4 clastic sediments
- 3 alkalic mafic volc
- 2 felsic volcanics
- 1 mafic volcanics

MINGOLD RESOURCES INC.	
EASTERN DISTRICT	THUNDER BAY OFFICE
QUETICO PROJECT	
Mine Centre Area	
Figure 19	
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The Mine Centre district was the site of intensive prospecting for gold in the 1890's and again in the 1940's. Total production from the area is at 21,000 ounces of gold with the bulk from the Golden Star, Foley, Olive and Cone Mines. The deposits are concentrated along the subprovince boundaries and are related spatially to the major faults and their splays.

Quartz vein mineralization is of two types. Molybdenite, with pyrite and local chalcopyrite, occurs in quartz stockworks and extensional veins within granodioritic intrusions near contacts with metasedimentary country rocks. In contrast gold, along with carbonates and base metal sulphides, occurs in lenticular quartz veins associated with shear zones and regional cleavage. Gold-bearing veins occur in a variety of rock types and are restricted to zones of greenschist facies metamorphism, (Poulsen, 1984).

Low grade iron-formations are also common in the region and tend to be concentrated near the subprovince boundaries. Several significant prospects containing base metals also have been discovered. Two broad types are present: zinc-copper mineralization occurs at specific horizons within metavolcanic successions and copper-nickel mineralization is associated with mafic and ultramafic rocks, particularly intrusions. Although some of these prospects have been extensively developed, very limited base metal production has been reported from this region.

Clearly there is a strong spatial correlation between known mineralization and the subprovince boundary (Poulsen, 1984). Laminated gold-bearing quartz veins occur in ductile shear zones and as dilation of the regionally developed cleavage. These structures are related kinematically to large transcurrent faults in the region. Poulsen (1983) considered the gold mineralization to be entirely epigenetic and related to seismic pumping of fluids during faulting. A similar spatial relationship between gold and large fault zones exists throughout the study area and is the basis of the reconnaissance program.

The Mine Centre sampling also included tills from the Manitou Stretch 40 km north of the Quetico Fault. Like the Quetico structure the Manitou Stretch is an east trending deformation zone in the Wabigoon subprovince. It lies within the Manitou Lakes greenstone belt near its the junction with the Pipestone-Cameron Lake greenstone belt.

All bedrock in the area is Archean consisting primarily of steeply dipping folded strata of low-grade metamorphosed and deformed mafic volcanic rocks and lesser intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks and associated intrusives subvolcanic stocks sheets, and dikes. The metavolcanics are intruded by and bounded by large granitic masses of intermediate to felsic composition, and by minor late lamprophyre and gabbro dikes.

The area is approximately bisected by an east-trending zone of cataclastic deformation, the Manitou Stretch-Pipestone Lake Fault, which is of regional dimensions and has been traced from Lake of the Woods in the west to Upper Manitou Lake in the east.

Gold was mined at the old Straw Lake Beach mine in the late 1930's (33,7000 ounces) and several gold occurrences are located along the main deformation zone.

(b) Fieldwork (Figs. 20 to 27)

Till sampling in the Mine Centre - Manitou Stretch was carried out by road and lake access. Approximately 60% of the tills were taken along Highway 11 as well as recreational access and forestry roads. Boat work was done on Rainy Lake and the Manitou Stretch.

(c) Results (Table 5)

A total of 214 reconnaissance bulk tills were collected in the Mine Centre area with an average weight of 235 kilograms. The coarse fraction averaged 6.9 kgms. A general outline of the area is shown on Figure 19. Pebble counts of the coarse fractions indicate the overall drift lithologies are approximately equal proportions of felsic intrusives, metavolcanics and metasediments.

Gold counts in the 214 samples total 582 grains for an average of 2.7 grains per sample. This is comparable to the Shebandowan area average grain count (2.5) and four times the Atikokan average (0.6). Almost 98% of the grains were 0.03 mm or less. Three samples had single grains larger than .5 mm in diameter. Two samples, both from the same site on Esos Lake, had the area high grain counts of 42 and 43 gold particles.

The percentage of magnetite, pyrite and garnet in the HMC varied considerably with maximum of 70, 25 and 90% respectively. Seven samples noted chalcopyrite grains. UV lamping and spectrometer readings were at background levels with minor scheelite and zircon observed.

Gold assays in the concentrates reached a maximum of 18,200 ppb Au. The mean gold value was 730 ppb gold which is almost three times the means for the Shebandowan and Atikokan areas. The grain count differences for Mine Centre and Atikokan would suggest that the assay differences is natural for the two areas. The big discrepancy between Mine Centre and Shebandowan is not expected and most likely reflects modification in the method of producing the HMC in the two areas. Normalized gold values for a 20 kgm standard sample size averaged 28.3 micrograms of gold, again a significant increase over the Shebandowan and Atikokan areas.

TABLE 6 MINE CENTRE ANOMALIES

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>NTS Location</u>	<u>Normalized Values</u>		<u>Character Sample Au ppb</u>	<u>Gold Rating</u>	<u>Notes</u>
		<u>Gold Grains</u>	<u>Gold Micrograms</u>			
M 79	52C/10	3	128.3	3	52	west end of Grassy L.
MRE26	52C/10	7	219.5	6	80	west end of Grassy L.
MRL23	52C/14	3	165.7	3	49	Northeast Bay area, Rainy Lake
M 74	52C/16	0	292.3	-	58	Bennett - MacPherson L. area
M 102	52F/02	3	339.1	12	69	on Highway 502, Korpi L. area
MCN22	52F/03	53	585.4	50	136	Cedar Narrows, Esox L. area
MCN63	52F/03	9	239.4	-	51	Cedar Narrows, Esox L. area
GB124	52F/03	52	539.1	-	124	Cedar Narrows, Esox L area
MCN52	52F/03	7	354.8	3	116	Manitou Stretch

no. of samples	214	214	202	214
minimum	0	0.0	0	0
maximum	53	585.4	432	136
mean	3	28.3	6	9
standard dev.	6	71.5	30	18
anomalous threshold (mean + 2 std.dev.)	15	171.4	67	44

As in the two prior areas there is no correlation of the better gold values in either the HMC or in the character sample with the other assayed elements.

In the character sample data set only two samples had gold assays above 20 ppb. Gold ratings in the Mine Centre area have a mean value of 9 and an anomalous threshold of 44. Nine samples exceeded the threshold and are considered anomalous.

In NTS area 52C/10 (Fig. 21) two samples collected by boat in the Grassy Lake area are quite significant in gold values. Sample M79 on the south shore of the lake had only three gold grains but one was >0.5mm in diameter. The HMC assay 2610 ppb Au and its normalized contained gold was 128.3 micrograms. To the west only 0.5 km sample MRE 26 had 4 grains (normalized to 7) including a 0.6 mm x 0.4 mm particle, the largest obtained in the Mine Centre area. The smaller grains were generally angular. The HMC assayed 3600 ppb Au and normalizes to 219.5 micrograms of gold. There are no known gold occurrences in the vicinity or close up-ice although the main Shoal Lake showings (eg. Cone, Foley, Mackenzie Gray) are 10 km to the ENE. The Seine River Indian Reserve 23B lies on the north shore of Grassy Lake directly up-ice. The Seine River Fault passes through Grassy Lake.

Sample MRL 23 was taken on Baseline Bay in the southeast corner of NTS area 52C/14. The sample was collected by boat but the location is only 1 km east of Highway 502. Three large gold grains, in the 0.2 - 0.5 mm range, are accompanied by anomalous gold in the HMC assay. The HMC contains 165.7 micrograms of gold. There are no known gold occurrences in the area but the main Quetico Fault passes through Crowrock Inlet 2 km to the north.

In NTS 52C/16 (Fig. 25) sample M74 is located north of the Bennett Lake - McPherson Lake area. There are numerous gold occurrences (eg. Independence, Cedar Lake) reported down-ice of the location but no showings to the northeast. No gold grains were observed in the panning although chalcopyrite was seen. The nearby showings have copper and gold values. The sample assayed 12,500 ppb gold for a normalized value of 292.3 micrograms of gold. The HMC also had elevated tungsten at 150 ppm W.

Along Highway 502 in NTS area 52F/2 (Fig. 26) sample M 102 was collected east of Arms Lake. Only one gold grain was panned (normalized to 3) but the concentrate assay normalized to 339 micrograms giving the sample a rating of 69. Follow-up sampling was carried out including a duplicate from the same pit. This sample, GB 131, had a rating of 27 which is below the anomaly threshold but its HMC had 3,090 ppb gold. Sample GB 132 only 0.5 km to the north had a rating of 37 and 5,200 ppb in its concentrate. Regional mapping indicates that a northwest trending granite/greenstone contact passes between the highway and Arms Lake.

In the Manitou Stretch area (NTS 52F/03, Fig. 27) two locations exceed the anomalous threshold. At Cedar Narrows on the south shore of Esos Lake sample MCN 22 was taken along a logging road. A total of 43 gold grains (37 @ <0.05 mm) were observed with the few coarse particles being quite angular. This indicates a nearby source. The concentrate assayed 12,500 ppb Au and the character sample ran 50 ppb Au. Two follow-up samples were taken from the same shovel pit and nine other tills were taken within 1 km up-ice. The locations are all shown on Fig. 27, either on the main map or the enlarged portion. Samples GB 124 and MCN 63 from the same pit are also anomalous confirming the original result but the area detail is negative. This would suggest a very local bedrock source or else a gold concentration in the drift due to glacial processes.

Also on Fig. 27 sample MCN 52 had a gold rating of 116. This sample was taken by boat along the Manitou Stretch. It had 7 gold grains including one at 0.6 mm x 0.3 mm. The HMC assayed 11,500 ppb Au. Numerous gold showings have been discovered along this deformation zone. The old Straw Lake mine is 11 km to the west along the same structure. There are no known showings that can be directly related to MCN 52 although an antimony occurrence is nearby and the Gates Lake gold prospects are 4 km to the northeast.

VIII EMO

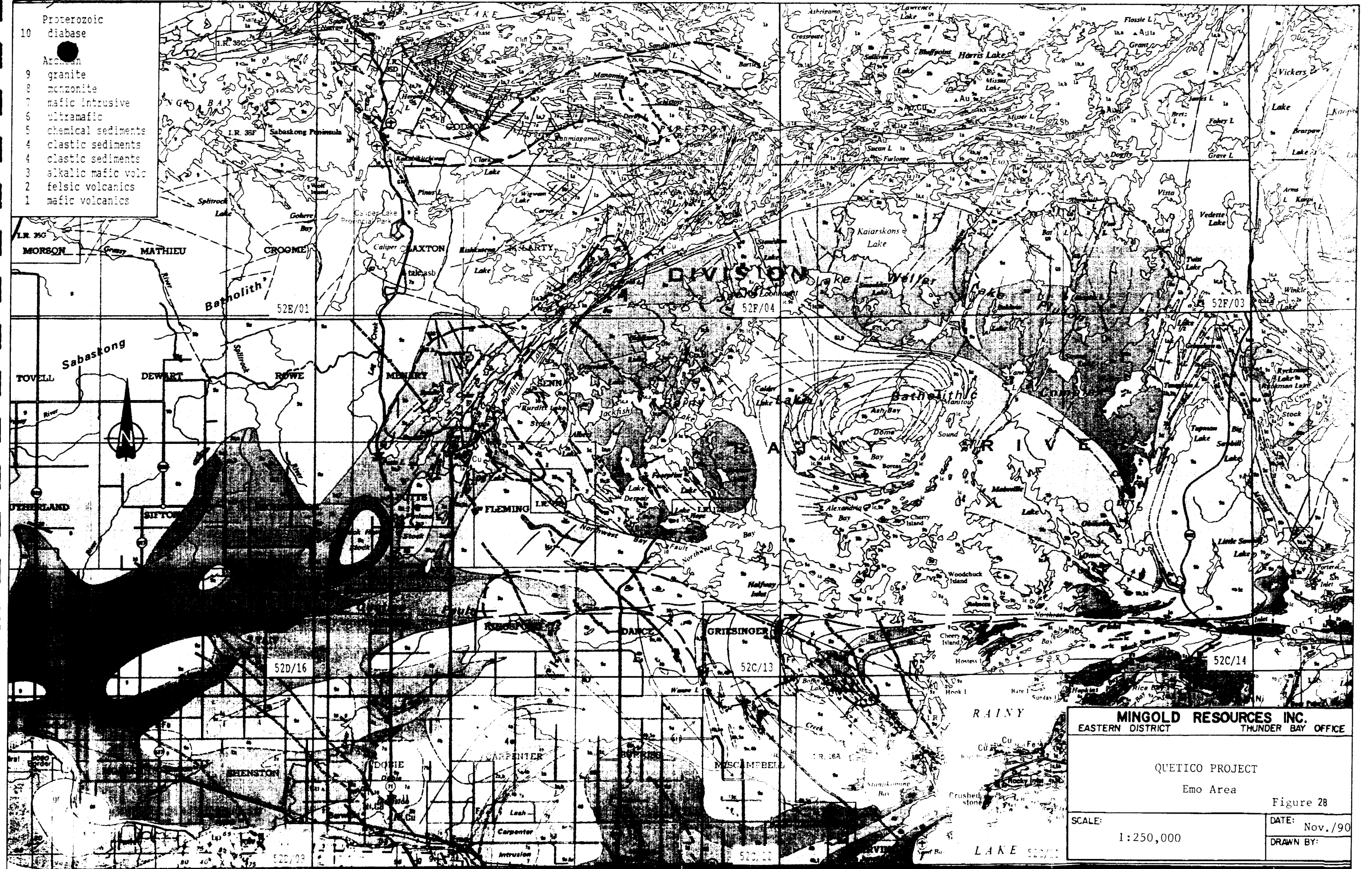
(a) Geology and Mineral Occurrences (Fig. 28)

The Emo sampling area extends from Rainy Lake west to Emo and north to include the Burditt - Pipestone Lake system.

The southern portion of the district is the westward extension of the Quetico Fault system described for the Mine Centre area. The Quetico structure crosses Rainy Lake passing just south of Northwest Bay and continues into the Rainy River farming district. Due to extensive glacial cover the fault is masked on surface but geophysical evidence indicates the system continues SSW passing into Minnesota near the town of Rainy River. Major subsidiary faults splay along northwest Bay and to south near Stratton.

This area is underlain by Archean supracrustal, ultramafic, intrusive and granitoid rocks (Johns, 1987). The supracrustal rocks can be divided into two stratigraphic units, a lower mafic unit consisting of massive and pillowed flows overlain by an upper diverse unit comprised of interbedded mafic and intermediate debris flows and pyroclastics. The intermediate to felsic granitoid intrusive rocks can be divided into pre-to syntectonic stocks and batholiths and postectonic stocks.

- 10 Proterozoic diabase
- 9 Archaean granite
- 8 monzonite
- 7 mafic intrusive
- 6 ultramafic
- 5 chemical sediments
- 4 clastic sediments
- 4 clastic sediments
- 3 alkalic mafic volc
- 2 felsic volcanics
- 1 mafic volcanics



MINGOLD RESOURCES INC.	
EASTERN DISTRICT	THUNDER BAY OFFICE
QUETICO PROJECT	
Emo Area	
Figure 28	
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Further north in the Burditt - Pipestone area a major NE trending deformation zone coincides with the chain of lakes. The zone is composed of an Archean metavolcanic assemblage with mixed sequences of massive, porphyritic and pyroclastic mafic volcanics. Felsic to intermediate plutonic rocks intrude the supracrustal units (Blackburn, 1976). Three small felsic stocks within the belt are considered synchronous with the deformation.

At the north end of the till sampling area, south of Kagagi Lake, mafic to intermediate metavolcanics with synchronous ultramafic units form the southern portion of a major northwest trending deformation zone. This structure is called the Pipestone - Cameron Fault and extends from the Manitou Stretch in the east to Lake of the Woods to the west.

Mineral exploration in the northern portion dates back to the early part of the century. Numerous gold showings are related to the Pipestone-Cameron fault, of which the most well known is the Cameron Lake deposit. These occurrences occur in zones of shearing and carbonate alteration with a close spatial relationship to the deformation. In the Burditt Lake area mineralization found to date consists of chalcopyrite and sphalerite within the mixed felsic to mafic metavolcanics. Further south, in the Emo-Barwick area, copper - nickel sulphides are associated with border phases of an ultramafic intrusion. In the farming district to the west exploration is hindered by the extensive glacial cover but recent till work by the OGS (Bajc, 1988) has indicated areas with significant number of gold grains related to a southwest - directed till package.

(b) Fieldwork Figs. 29 to 31)

Almost all of the till sampling in the Emo area was carried out by truck access. Minor sampling was done by boat (on Burditt Lake) and by all terrain vehicle along power lines and on older roads.

In the north and east areas of the sampling the drift cover is thin and typical of the Superior Province. However to the south and west the drift thickens considerably and the lower southwest directed till is overlain by a clay-rich till with a source to the west. This upper till basically prohibited sampling west of Tait Township.

(c) Results (Table 7)

A total of 164 reconnaissance bulk tills were collected in the Emo area with an average weight of 26.8 kilograms. The coarse fraction averaged 8.5 kgms. A general outline of the sampled area is shown on Figure 28. Pebble counts of the coarse fraction indicate the drift lithologies are approximately 50% metavolcanic, 45% felsic intrusives and 5% metasediments.

TABLE 6 EMO ANOMALIES

Sample No.	NTS Location	Normalized Values		Character Sample Au ppb	Gold Rating	Notes
		Gold Grains	Gold Micrograms			
F 94	52C/13	5	67.9	3	28	Panorama L. area
FRE 8	52C/13	1	187.6	3	39	Panorama L. area
FDER 9	52F/04	8	84.6	71	31	Pipestone Rd. area-down-ice of Cameron L. fault
FTRY 8	52F/04	5	159.8	3	57	Pipestone Rd. area-down-ice of Cameron L. fault
FTRY10	52F/04	7	83.5	11	34	Pipestone Rd. area-down-ice of Cameron L. fault
FPIP28	52F/04	2	188.3	3	65	Pipestone Rd. area-down-ice of Cameron L. fault
FPIP40	52F/04	10	187.6	3	53	Pipestone-Slender Lakes area
<hr/>						
no. of samples		164	164	158	164	
minimum		0	0.0	0	0	
maximum		33	188.3	219	65	
mean		4	22.6	7	9	
standard dev.		4	31.8	20	10	
anomalous threshold (mean + 2 std.dev.)		12	86.2	47	28	

Gold counts in the 164 samples total 524 grains for an average of 3.2 grains per sample, the highest of the four districts. Only 7% of the grains are greater than 0.3 mm in diameter. Two samples have single gold grains larger than 0.5 mms. The highest gold grain count in the Emo area was 14 grains from F107 taken at Yoker Lake in the southwest corner of Menary Twp. However this sample had only background gold levels in the HMC and it is assumed that particles were mis-identified as gold. Two follow-up samples in the same vicinity had background levels.

The percentage of magnetite, pyrite and garnet in the HMC varies with maximums of 85, 20 and 60% respectively. Copper, mainly chalcopyrite but perhaps some native copper was seen in 8 samples but there is no relationship with gold assays or grain counts. UV lamping and spectrometer readings were at background levels.

Gold assays in the HMC reached a maximum of 8,680 ppb Au. The mean gold values was 757 ppb gold which is very similar to Mine Centre values and significantly higher than Atikokan and Shebandowan. Normalized gold values for a 20 kgm standard sample size averages 226 mgms of gold.

There is no correlation between HMC gold assays and assays of other elements in the concentrate. Within the character samples only one of six anomalous gold is also a HMC anomaly. The gold ratings in the Emo area have a mean value of 9 and an anomalous threshold of 28. Seven samples exceeded the threshold and are considered anomalous.

Two of the anomalies are located near Panorama Lake in NTS area 52C/13 (Fig. 30). Sample F94 had 4 grains (normalized to 5) of which 3 are in the 0.3 - 0.4 mm range and are quite angular. Its HMC gold assay although certainly elevated was not considered anomalous. Sample FRE 8 is 3 km to the south of F94. It had only one gold grain but its concentrate assay was 8,680 ppb Au, the best of the Emo area. Both of these samples was situated on the west flank of the NE trending greenstone package that parallels the Burditt - Pipestone chain of lakes. Two showings, one gold and one zinc are known in the area but neither could be the source of these anomalous samples. Some follow-up had been undertaken but additional sampling is required.

Four gold anomalies are situated on logging access roads in the Katimogamak Lake area of NTS 52F/04 (Fig. 31). Sample FDER 9, located north of Derby Lake, had 9 grain counts (normalized to 8). Its HMC assay normalizes to 84.6 micrograms of gold. The character sample is also anomalous in gold with 71 ppb Au. To the north and west samples FTRY 8, 10 and FPIP 40 are located on a NE trending road paralleling the ice direction. Grain counts vary from 2 to 8 colours and include the two large grains mentioned earlier. Sample FTRY 8 had one gold particle 0.8 x 0.3 mm. Its contained gold normalizes to 159.8 micrograms. Sample FPIP 28 had a 0.7 x 0.3 mm grain and 188.8 micrograms of gold. The Katimogamak area is dominated by a sequence of east trending mafic metavolcanic units intercalated with mafic

intrusives. A number of northeast breaks crosscut the volcanics. The locations of the mineral occurrences in the vicinity has not been researched but Kakagi Lake to the north has a number of gold prospects related to the NE trending Cameron Lake Deformation Zone (Fig. 28).

In the Manomin River area between Pipestone Lake and Burditt Lake sample FPIP 40 was collected. Six gold grains (normalized to 10) and 187.6 micrograms of gold give the sample a rating of 53. No gold showings are known in the general area but a volcanic/felsic intrusive contact is nearby. Further sampling is required.

IX CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of the bulk till sampling along the Quetico Fault structure was to help locate and define bedrock gold occurrences in the area. Although in no cases have anomalous grain counts and/or assay values in till been traced back to a definite bedrock source 37 first order anomalies and many more lesser anomalies have been outlined. Some of the anomalous samples have mineral occurrences in the vicinity which may very well be the source of the gold values in the till but this has not been confirmed. Nevertheless from the results to date it can be concluded that this method of using heavy mineral concentrates to search for gold is a viable exploration technique. Obviously follow-up is required on most of the anomalies discussed in this report.

Although time has not permitted an in-depth analysis of the results some conclusions can be drawn from the concentrating and assay data.

- (1) There is a general correlation of anomalous gold grain counts and anomalous gold with HMC but it is also obvious that there are instances of missed gold grains and grains mis-identified as gold. For instance, in three of the four areas the samples with the highest grain counts did not assay as gold anomalies. In the future more care should be taken to train and maintain a higher level of competency in the panning.
- (2) As an alternative to (1) if it is found that the panning data is too inconsistent and/or time consuming to undertake correctly then the grain counting should not be carried out, at least on the reconnaissance scale, and anomalies would be determined solely by the HMC assays.
- (3) There is no apparent correlation between anomalous gold values in the HMC and any of the other elements assayed for in the 34 element INAA package. One reason for this is that a bedrock gold source may have base metal sulphides associated with it but our samples are from shovel dug near-surface pits where most if not all the sulphides would be oxidized and therefore not found in the HMC. If follow-up work were carried out with RC or sonic drilling, even deep backhoe trenching, one may very well find associated or indicator sulphides with anomalous gold.

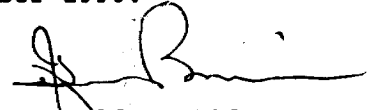
- (4) The "character sample" data set provides very little useful information on a reconnaissance scale. Although some elevated gold values are obtained, the results are sporadic and are of marginal use in determining follow-up work. The character samples may contribute when one has a nearby source, in the same way as regular soil or humus geochemistry will define targets, but on a reconnaissance scale it is of little value.

X CERTIFICATE

I, Gerald E. Bidwell of the City of Thunder Bay in the Province of Ontario hereby certify:

1. That I am a geologist employed by Mingold Resources Inc.
2. That I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with a Bachelor of Arts and Science (Geology) degree granted in 1967. I have been practising my profession for twenty-two years.
3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

Dated at Thunder Bay, Ontario the 25th day of November 1990.


Gerald E. Bidwell

XI REFERENCES

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- PROTEROZOIC**
- 13 Metic Ultramafic Rocks
 - 14 Late Sediments (Sibley Gp.)
 - 15 Early Sediments (Auramba Gp.)
- ARCHAIC**
- 12 Gneissites - Granite
 - 11 Dioritic - Amphibolite
 - 10 Dioritic - Nepheline Syenite
 - 9 Felsic Hypabyssal Rocks (GFP)
 - 8 Metic - Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks
 - 7 Gneiss (metre - 1000m)
 - 6 Gneiss (metre - 1000m)
 - 5 Metasediments
 - 4 Metachert - Felsic Metachert
 - 3 Metic - Intermediate Metachert
 - 2 Ultramafic Metachert
 - 1 Gneiss Metachert (early platform sequence)

- SYMBOLS**
- bathtub (sub-outcrop)
 - contact (assumed)
 - fault
 - lineament
 - bedding (dip)
 - pillow (top facing)
 - foliation
 - shearing
 - lineation
 - syncline
 - anticline
 - geoclinal
 - mineral occurrence
 - PI trench
 - shoal
 - clear port

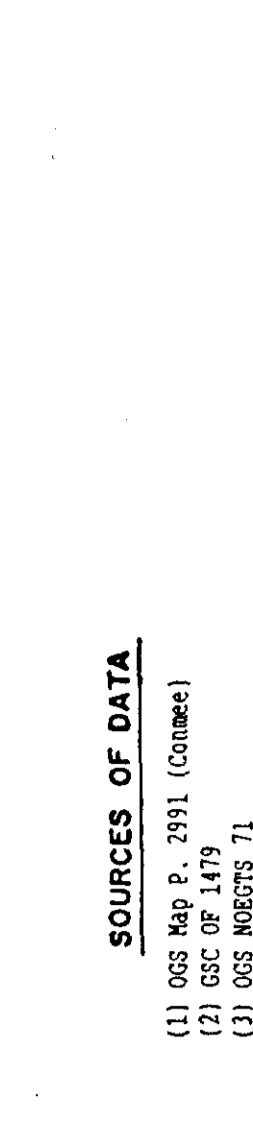
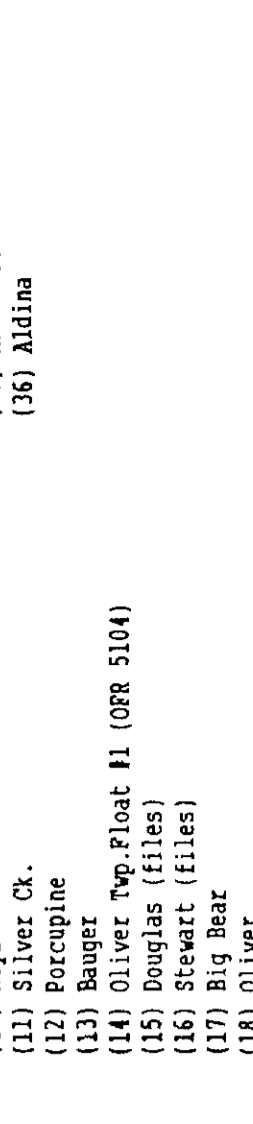
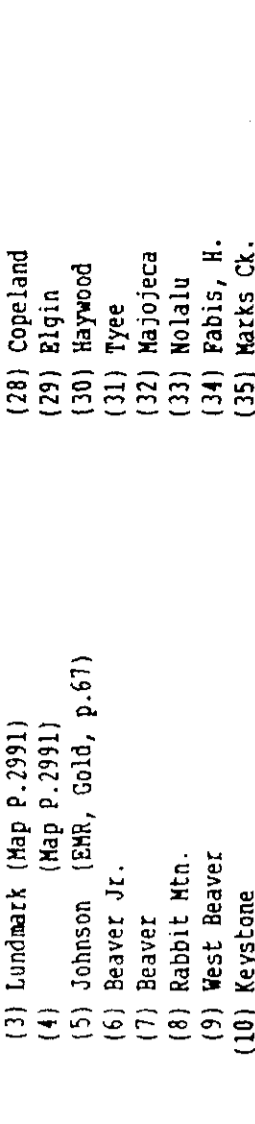
- GEOCHEMISTRY**
- Magnetic Anomaly
 - positive
 - negative
 - Electromagnetic Anomaly
 - positive (single line)
 - ground
 - VLF-EM Anomaly
 - positive
 - ground

- GEOPHYSICS**
- Magnetic Anomaly
 - positive
 - negative
 - Electromagnetic Anomaly
 - positive (single line)
 - ground
 - VLF-EM Anomaly
 - positive
 - ground

- MINERAL OCCURRENCES**
- (1) Malancon
 - (2) Rube
 - (3) Copeland
 - (4) Johnson
 - (5) Johnson
 - (6) Beaver Jr.
 - (7) Beaver
 - (8) Rabbit Rch.
 - (9) Rabbit Rch.
 - (10) Knapton
 - (11) Silver Cr.
 - (12) Peccopie
 - (13) Soper
 - (14) Soper
 - (15) Douglas (files)
 - (16) Stewart (files)
 - (17) Big Bear
 - (18) Silver Lake
 - (19) New Fortune
 - (20) Haha
 - (21) North River
 - (22) North River
 - (23) North River
 - (24) North River
 - (25) North River

- SOURCES OF DATA**
- (1) OSC Map P. 2911 (Coback)
 - (2) OSC of 1479
 - (3) OSC Map P. 2911
 - (4) OSC Map P. 2911

- MAGNETIC DECLINATION:**
- DATE REVISED:**



KAKABEKA FALLS
 THUNDER BAY DISTRICT
 ONTARIO
 Scale 1:50,000 Échelle
 1:50,000

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

(1) Malancon (Map P. 2911)
 (2) Rube (Map P. 2911)
 (3) Copeland (Map P. 2911)
 (4) Johnson (Map P. 2911, p. 67)
 (5) Johnson (1986, G.S.I.S., p. 67)
 (6) Beaver Jr.
 (7) Beaver
 (8) Rabbit Rch.
 (9) Rabbit Rch.
 (10) Knapton
 (11) Silver Cr.
 (12) Peccopie
 (13) Soper (Map P. 2911, (OSR 5104))
 (14) Soper (Map P. 2911, (OSR 5104))
 (15) Douglas (files)
 (16) Stewart (files)
 (17) Big Bear
 (18) Silver Lake
 (19) New Fortune
 (20) Haha
 (21) North River
 (22) North River
 (23) North River
 (24) North River
 (25) North River

SOURCES OF DATA

(1) OSC Map P. 2911 (Coback)
 (2) OSC of 1479
 (3) OSC Map P. 2911
 (4) OSC Map P. 2911

MAGNETIC DECLINATION:

DATE REVISED:

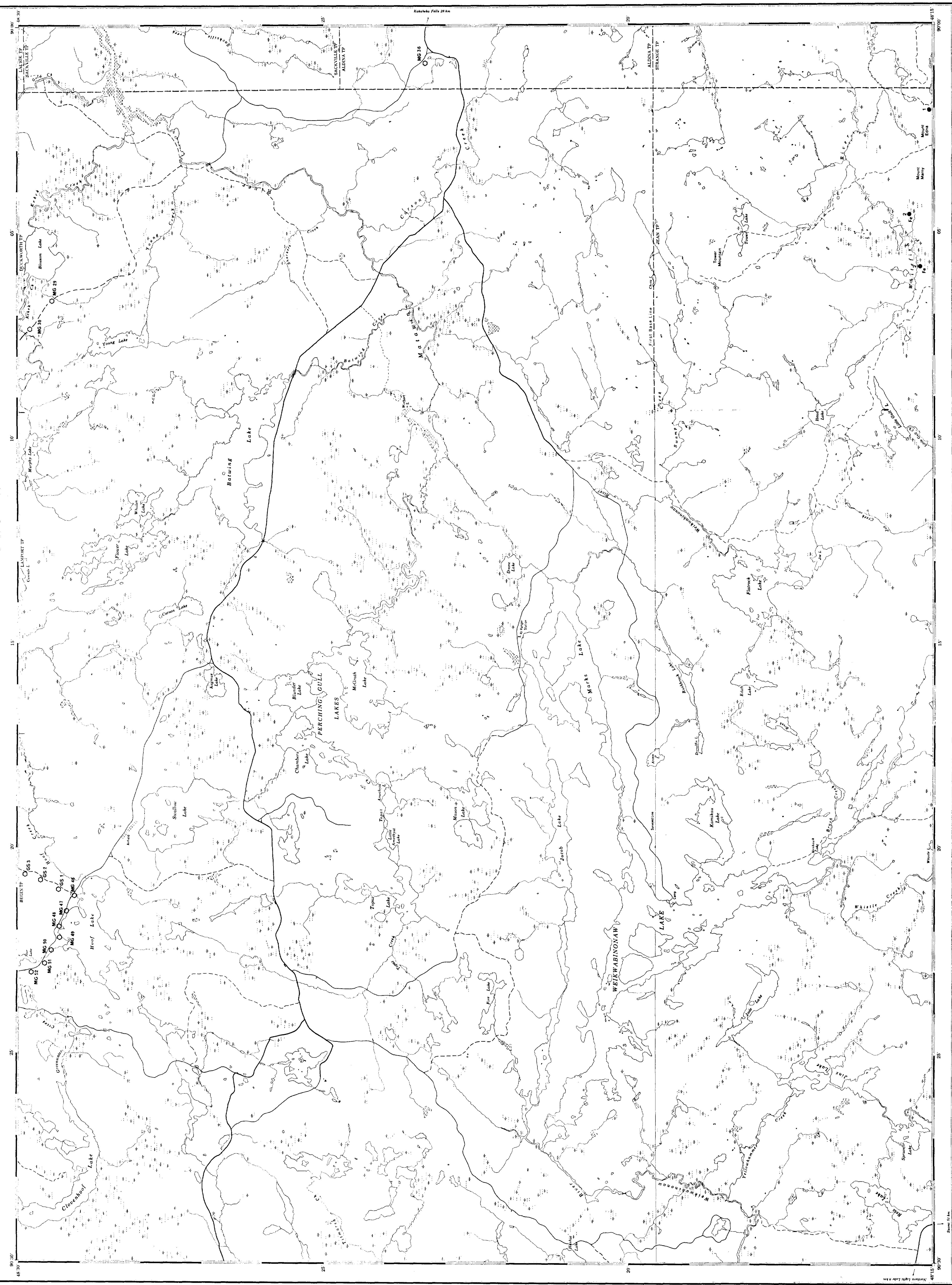
MINERAL OCCURRENCES

(1) Malancon (Map P. 2911)
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 (4) Johnson (Map P. 2911, p. 67)
 (5) Johnson (1986, G.S.I.S., p. 67)
 (6) Beaver Jr.
 (7) Beaver
 (8) Rabbit Rch.
 (9) Rabbit Rch.
 (10) Knapton
 (11) Silver Cr.
 (12) Peccopie
 (13) Soper (Map P. 2911, (OSR 5104))
 (14) Soper (Map P. 2911, (OSR 5104))
 (15) Douglas (files)
 (16) Stewart (files)
 (17) Big Bear
 (18) Silver Lake
 (19) New Fortune
 (20) Haha
 (21) North River
 (22) North River
 (23) North River
 (24) North River
 (25) North River

SOURCES OF DATA

(1) OSC Map P. 2911 (Coback)
 (2) OSC of 1479
 (3) OSC Map P. 2911
 (4) OSC Map P. 2911

SAMPLE No.	LOCALITY	CHARACTER
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UNPAVED VALUE	CHARACTER
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93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

- LEGEND**
- PROTEROZOIC**
- 15 Metac - Ultramafic Rocks
 - 14 Late Sediments (Sibley Gp)
 - 13 Early Sediments (Lambton Gp)
- ARCHAIC**
- 12 Gneissites - Granite
 - (a) early
 - (b) late
 - 11 Basalt - Gneissites
 - (a) late
 - (b) early
 - 10 Diorite - Nepheline Syenite
 - 9 Felsic Hypabyssal Rocks (GFP)
 - 8 Metac - Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks
 - 7 Clastic Sediments (Timmonsing type)
 - includes diamic - colluvial - volcanoclastic
 - 6 Magnetite
 - 5 Metasediments
 - (a) fine clastic
 - (b) coarse clastic
 - (c) chert - iron formation
 - 4 Intermediate - Felsic Metasediments
 - (a) diamic - shales
 - (b) argillaceous
 - (c) argillaceous
 - 3 Metac - Intermediate Metasediments
 - (a) argillaceous
 - (b) argillaceous
 - 2 Ultramafic Metasediments
 - 1 Clastic Metasediments (early platform sequence)

- GEOCHEMISTRY**
- tilt
 - soil
 - rock
- GEOPHYSICS**
- Magnetic Anomaly
 - above
 - below
 - Electromagnetic Anomaly
 - above (supply line)
 - below
 - VLF-EM Anomaly
 - above
 - below

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

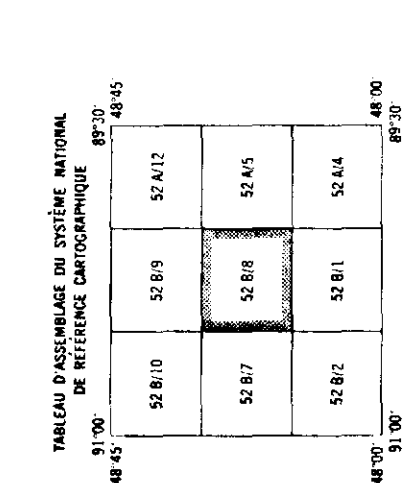
- (1) Mount Bida
- (2) Whitefish

SOURCES OF DATA

- (1) GSC Notes 70
- (2) GSC OP 1480
- (3) GSC Atlas 1101C

MAGNETIC DECLINATION:

DATE REVISED:



CLAIM MAP INDEX

MARKS LAKE
52 B/8
EDITION 2

ONTARIO
Scale 1:50,000 Edition 2

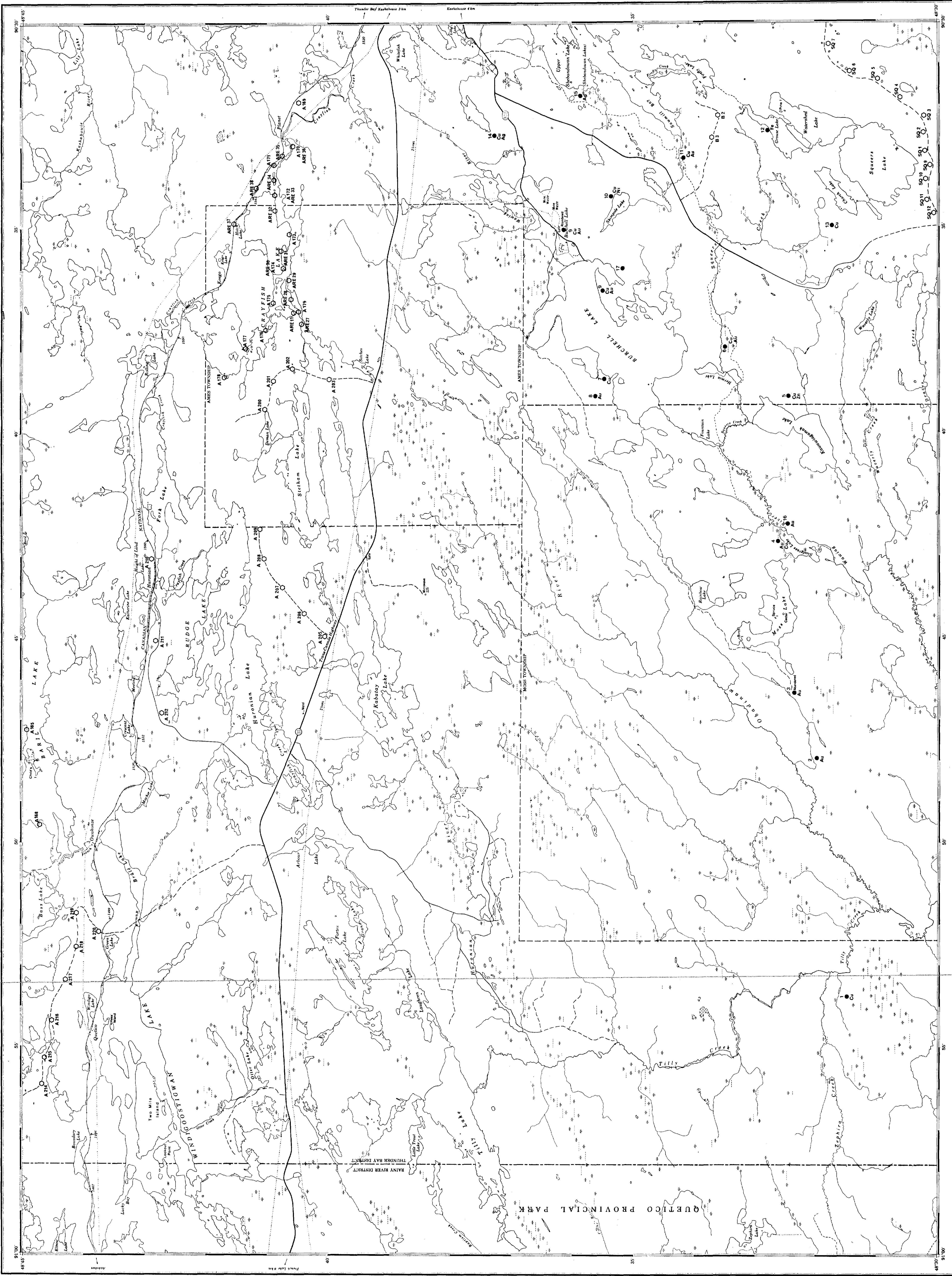
CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS
Echelle de conversion des élévations

MARKS LAKE
HINDS BAY DISTRICT
ONTARIO
Scale 1:50,000 Edition 2

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS
Echelle de conversion des élévations

MARKS LAKE
HINDS BAY DISTRICT
ONTARIO
Scale 1:50,000 Edition 2

MARKS LAKE
HINDS BAY DISTRICT
ONTARIO
Scale 1:50,000 Edition 2



SYMBOLS
 contact (basement)
 fault
 lineament
 bedding (up)
 pillow (top facing)
 foliation
 shearing
 lineation
 syncline
 anticline
 glacial strike
 mineral occurrence
 pit, trench
 shift
 claim post

LEGEND
PROTEROZOIC
 15 Mafic - Ultramafic Rocks
 14 Late Sediments (Sabley Gp.)
 13 Early Sediments (Aurum Gp.)
ARCHAIC
 12 Gneissites - Granite
 11 Quartz - Gneissites
 10 Diorite - Nepheline Syenite
 9 Felsic Hypocrystalline Rocks (GFP)
 8 Mafic - Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks
 7 Crystalline Sediments (Felsic, mafic, etc.)
 6 Migmatites
 5 Metasediments
 4 Intrusives - Felsic Metasediments
 3 Mafic - Intrusives
 2 Ultramafic Metasediments
 1 Crystalline Metasediments (early platform sequences)

GEOPHYSICS
 Magnetic Anomaly
 earth magnetic
 magnetic low
 Electromagnetic Anomaly
 earth magnetic (length line)
 ground
 VLF - EM Anomaly
 earth magnetic
 ground

GEOCHEMISTRY
 hill
 soil
 rock

MINERAL OCCURRENCES
 1) Ojibwa River
 2) Magnetite
 3) Hematite
 4) Souders Lake
 5) Fountain Lake
 6) Anderson - Taylor
 7) Round Lake
 8) Tip Top
 9) Skopus Lake
 10) Moffatt
 11) Souders Lake
 12) Burchell Lake
 13) Ritchie Eskate
 14) Lohar
 15) Gullies

SOURCES OF DATA
 1) OSR 28 85 (Tully & Powell, L. Maps 2003, 2004)
 2) OSR 28 85 (Burchell Lake, Map 2038)
 3) OSR 28 85 (Burchell Lake, Map 2038)
 4) OSR 28 85 (Burchell Lake, Map 2038)
 5) OSR 28 85 (Burchell Lake, Map 2038)
 6) OSR 28 85 (Burchell Lake, Map 2038)

MAGNETIC DECLINATION
 DATE
 REVISED

GEOL. INDEX
 CLAIM MAP INDEX

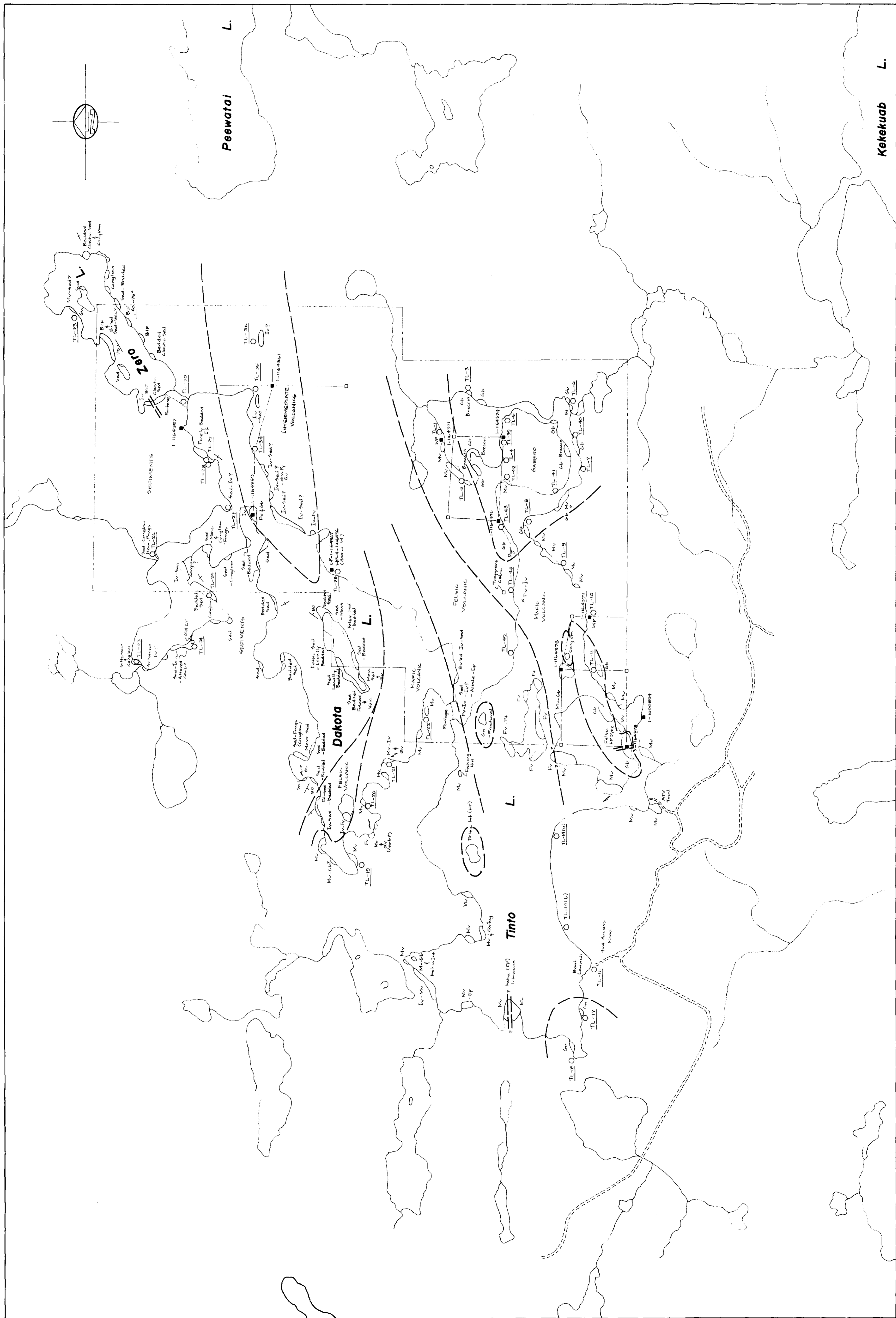
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 Meters to Feet
 Feet to Meters

BURCHELL LAKE
 ONTARIO

MINING AND MAPPING BRANCH
 Geological Survey of Canada
 Ottawa, Ontario

INGOLD RESOURCES INC.
 BURCHELL LAKE
 52 B/10
 EDITION 2
 PLATE NO. 7

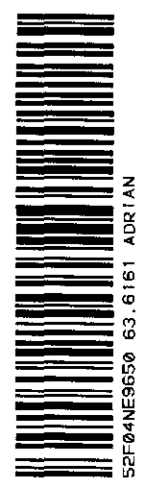
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504	3	4	3
505	1	1	3
506	2	4	3
507	2	2	5
508	2	2	2
509	0	0	3
510	3	3	3
511	0	2	3
512	1	2	3
513	2	2	3
514	1	2	3
515	1	2	3
516	0	3	10
517	6	30	3
518	4	10	3
519	3	3	3
520	3	3	3
521	2	2	3
522	4	20	3
523	2	2	3
524	1	1	3
525	1	1	3
526	1	1	3
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531	1	1	3
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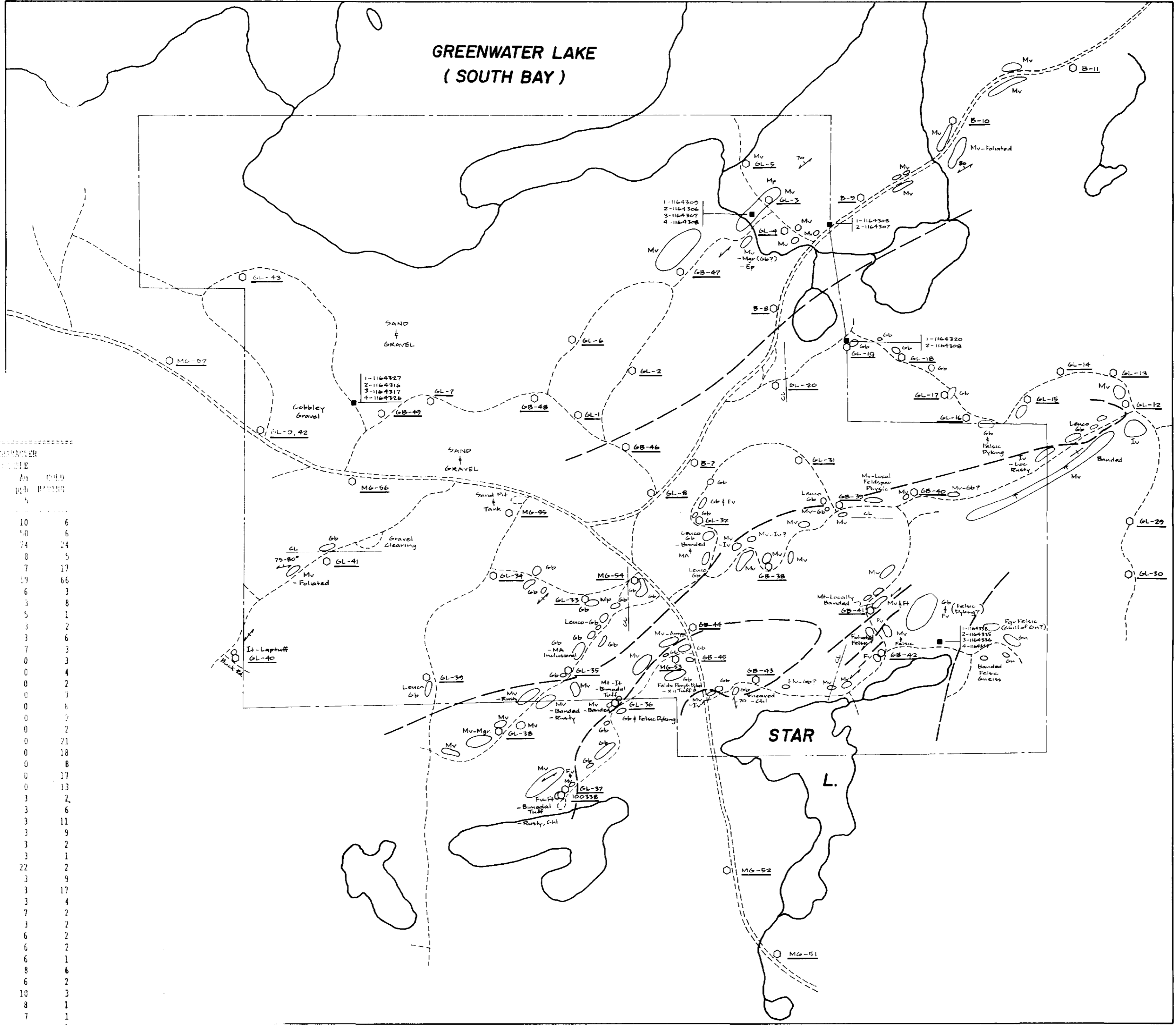
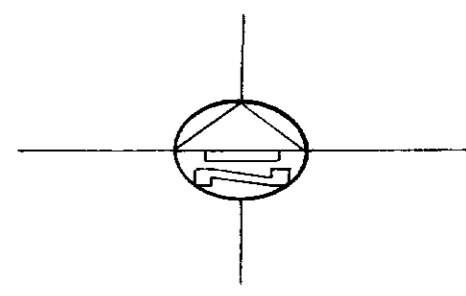


RECONNAISSANCE PROJECT
TINTO CLAIMS

- ROCK TYPES**
- GR GRANITE
 - GB GABBRO
 - SXZ SEDIMENTS
 - BIF BANDED MAGNETITE IRON FORMATION
 - MV MAFIC VOLCANICS
 - IV INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS
 - FV FELSIC VOLCANICS
- SYMBOLS**
- REGIONS (LIP DIRECTION)
 - FOLIATION
 - GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (ASSUMED)
 - OUTCROP
 - CLAIM POST
 - CLAIM BOUNDARY (ASSUMED)
 - BULK TILL SAMPLE
- ABBREVIATIONS**
- Hem Hematite
 - Car Carbonate
 - Ef Epidote
 - Con Conglomerate
 - Qz Quartz vein
 - Fsp Feldspar porphyry
 - Py Pyrite

SAMPLE NO.	CU/GD	QUAD	CHARTER	GENRE	AM	GD
No.	GRAINS	MICROFENS				
TL 1	4	13	3	10		
TL 2	0	2	3	0		
TL 3	0	3	3	0		
TL 4	0	3	3	1		
TL 5	2	0	3	2		
TL 6	3	8	3	4		
TL 7	6	3	3	5		
TL 8	2	9	3	8		
TL 9	0	0	3	0		
TL 10	0	4	3	1		
TL 11	0	0	3	0		
TL 12	2	13	6	4		
TL 13	1	17	3	4		
TL 14	0	16	3	3		
TL 15	0	9	0	3		
TL 16	0	0	3	0		
TL 17	0	1	3	0		
TL 18	0	1	3	0		
TL 19	0	1	3	0		
TL 20	2	4	3	2		
TL 21	0	0	3	0		
TL 22	0	4	3	1		
TL 23	0	1	3	0		
TL 24	3	13	3	3		
TL 25	0	0	3	0		
TL 26	0	0	3	0		
TL 27	0	0	3	0		
TL 28	0	0	3	0		
TL 29	0	0	3	0		
TL 30	0	5	3	1		
TL 31	0	5	3	1		
TL 32	0	8	3	2		
TL 33	1	4	3	1		
TL 34	0	0	3	0		
TL 35	0	0	3	0		
TL 36	2	6	3	2		
TL 37	0	0	3	0		
TL 38	0	3	3	1		
TL 39	0	0	3	0		
TL 40	0	5	3	1		
TL 41	0	0	3	0		
TL 42	0	3	3	1		
TL 43	0	9	3	2		
TL 44	0	5	3	1		
TL 45	1	3	3	1		





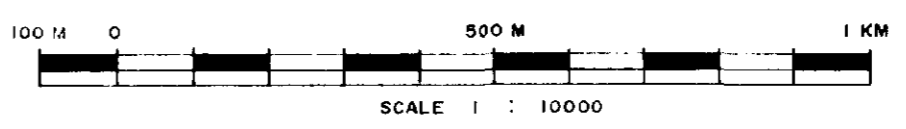
SAMPLE No.	NORMALIZED VALUES		Zn	Cu	OTHER
	Gold grains	micrograms			
MG 51	8	15	10	6	
MG 52	0	21	10	6	
MG 53	22	84	74	24	
MG 54	8	15	8	5	
MG 55	11	44	7	17	
MG 56	5	217	59	66	
MG 57	1	11	6	3	
B 7	3	22	3	8	
B 8	2	0	5	1	
B 9	3	5	3	2	
B 10	2	24	3	6	
B 11	1	8	7	3	
GB 18	1	10	0	3	
GB 39	2	12	0	4	
GB 40	2	4	0	2	
GB 41	6	7	0	7	
GB 42	1	33	0	8	
GB 43	1	4	0	2	
GB 44	1	7	0	2	
GB 45	15	61	0	21	
GB 46	11	31	0	18	
GB 47	5	6	0	8	
GB 48	4	19	0	17	
GB 49	9	21	0	13	
GL 1	0	9	3	2	
GL 2	4	4	3	6	
GL 3	6	16	3	11	
GL 4	4	14	3	9	
GL 5	3	1	3	2	
GL 6	1	3	3	1	
GL 7	2	5	22	2	
GL 8	2	28	3	9	
GL 9	16	34	3	17	
GL 12	0	19	3	4	
GL 13	1	5	7	2	
GL 14	1	1	3	2	
GL 15	1	2	6	2	
GL 16	1	6	6	2	
GL 17	0	2	6	1	
GL 18	5	13	8	6	
GL 19	0	11	6	2	
GL 20	0	13	10	3	
GL 29	2	5	8	1	
GL 30	2	5	7	1	
GL 31	4	6	6	1	
GL 32	0	1	7	0	
GL 33	3	4	7	1	
GL 34	3	11	3	2	
GL 35	1	2	3	0	
GL 36	2	3	3	1	
GL 37	2	9	3	2	
GL 38	4	7	3	3	
GL 39	10	57	3	11	
GL 40	1	4	3	1	
GL 41	6	7	3	1	
GL 42	10	38	3	8	
GL 43	9	14	3	3	

**RECONNAISSANCE PROJECT
GREENWATER CLAIMS**

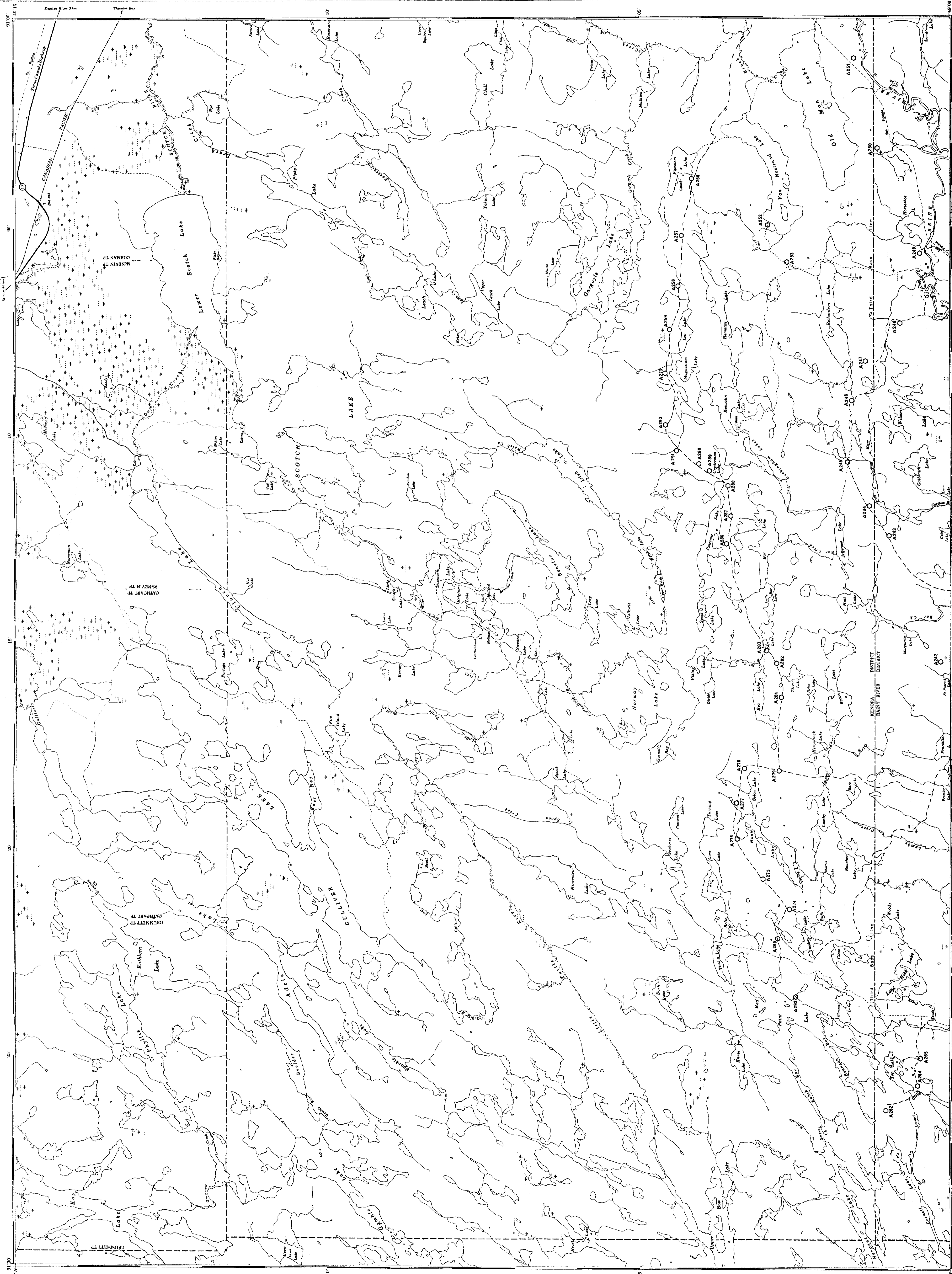
- ROCK TYPES**
- Gr GRANITE
 - Gb GABBRO
 - Mv MAFIC VOLCANIC
 - MP MAFIC PILLOWED FLOW
 - Iv INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS
 - FT FELSIC TUFF
 - Fv FELSIC VOLCANIC

- SYMBOLS**
- 60° FOLIATION (DIP DIRECTION)
 - GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (ASSUMED)
 - OUTCROP
 - , □ CLAIM POST (LOCATED, ASSUMED)
 - CLAIM LINE
 - BULK TILL SAMPLE

- ABBREVIATIONS**
- Amygs AMYGDULES
 - Chl CHLORITE
 - Ep EPIDOTE
 - Lap LAPILLI
 - Leuco LEUCOCRATIC
 - Xl CRYSTAL



SAMPLE No.	NORMALIZED VALUES		CHARACTER
	gms Au	gms Au	
A 242	0	1	3
A 243	0	0	0
A 244	0	0	0
A 245	2	44	20
A 246	1	2	2
A 247	0	0	0
A 248	0	0	0
A 249	0	1	0
A 250	0	0	0
A 251	15	16	4
A 252	0	0	0
A 253	0	0	0
A 254	1	7	3
A 255	1	0	0
A 256	0	0	0
A 257	0	0	0
A 258	0	0	0
A 259	2	37	25
A 260	0	1	0
A 261	0	0	0
A 262	0	52	11
A 263	0	5	1
A 264	0	1	0
A 265	0	1	0
A 266	0	1	0
A 267	0	1	0
A 268	0	10	0
A 269	0	0	0
A 270	0	0	0
A 271	0	0	0
A 272	0	0	0
A 273	0	0	0
A 274	0	0	0
A 275	0	0	0
A 276	0	0	0
A 277	0	0	0
A 278	0	0	0
A 279	0	0	0
A 280	0	0	0
A 281	0	0	0
A 282	0	0	0
A 283	1	0	0
A 284	0	0	0
A 285	0	0	0
A 286	0	0	0
A 287	0	0	0
A 288	0	0	0
A 289	0	0	0
A 290	0	0	0
A 291	0	0	0
A 292	0	0	0
A 293	0	0	0



- SYMBOLS**
- contact (sub-entire)
 - contact (assumed)
 - lineament
 - bedding (dip)
 - pillow (top facing)
 - foliation
 - shearing
 - brecciation
 - syncline
 - anticline
 - gneiss strike
 - mineral occurrence
 - pit, trench
 - shaft
 - claim post
- LEGEND**
- PROTEROZOIC**
- 15 Metic-Ultramafic Rocks
 - 14 Late Sediments (Sibley Gr.)
 - 13 Early Sediments (Anishnab Gr.)
- ARCHAIC**
- 12 Granodiorite-Gneiss
 - (a) late
 - (b) late
 - 11 Diorite-Granodiorite
 - (a) early
 - (b) late
 - 10 Diorite-Nepheline Syenite
 - 9 Felsic Hypocrystalline Rocks (OFP)
 - 8 Mafic-Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks
 - 7 Classic Sediments (Tremblay type)
 - includes dike - calcalkalic volcanics
 - 6 Amphibolites
 - 5 Metasediments
 - (a) coarse clastic
 - (b) chert-sand formation
 - 4 Metasediments-Felsic Metavolcanics
 - (a) rhyolite-rhyodacite
 - (b) rhyolite
 - (c) fragmental
 - 3 Mafic - Intermediate Metavolcanics
 - (a) pillowed
 - (b) fragmental
 - 2 Ultramafic Metavolcanics
 - 1 Classic Metasediments (early platform sequences)

- GEOCHEMISTRY**
- hill
 - soil
 - rock
- GEOPHYSICS**
- Magnetic Anomaly
 - carbene
 - ground
 - magnetic low
 - Electromagnetic Anomaly
 - carbene (single line)
 - ground
 - VLF-EM Anomaly
 - carbene
 - ground
- MINERAL OCCURRENCES**

- SOURCES OF DATA**

- MAGNETIC DECLINATION:**
- DATE REVISED:**

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT IN THIS MAP

1:250,000	1:50,000	1:25,000	1:12,500	1:6,250	1:3,125
1:250,000	1:50,000	1:25,000	1:12,500	1:6,250	1:3,125

MAP OF CANADA, 1975

CLAIM MAP INDEX

GULLIVER LAKE
52 G/3
EDITION 1

MINGOLD RESOURCES INC.
CLAIM NO. 18

GULLIVER LAKE
ONTARIO
Scale 1:50,000 Edition 1

MINING ACTIVITY IN THIS AREA IS REGULATED BY THE MINING ACT AND REGULATIONS THEREUNDER. THIS MAP IS NOT A GUARANTEE OF THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A BASIS FOR ANY DECISION. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS THE PROPERTY OF MINGOLD RESOURCES INC. AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF MINGOLD RESOURCES INC.

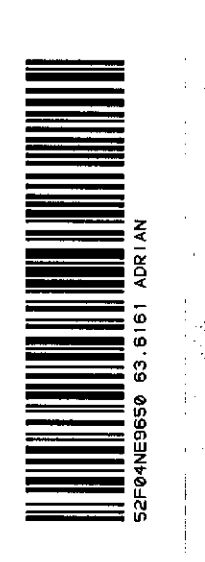
© Copyright 1977, Mingold Resources Inc.

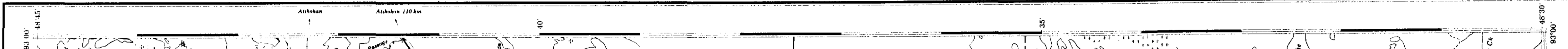
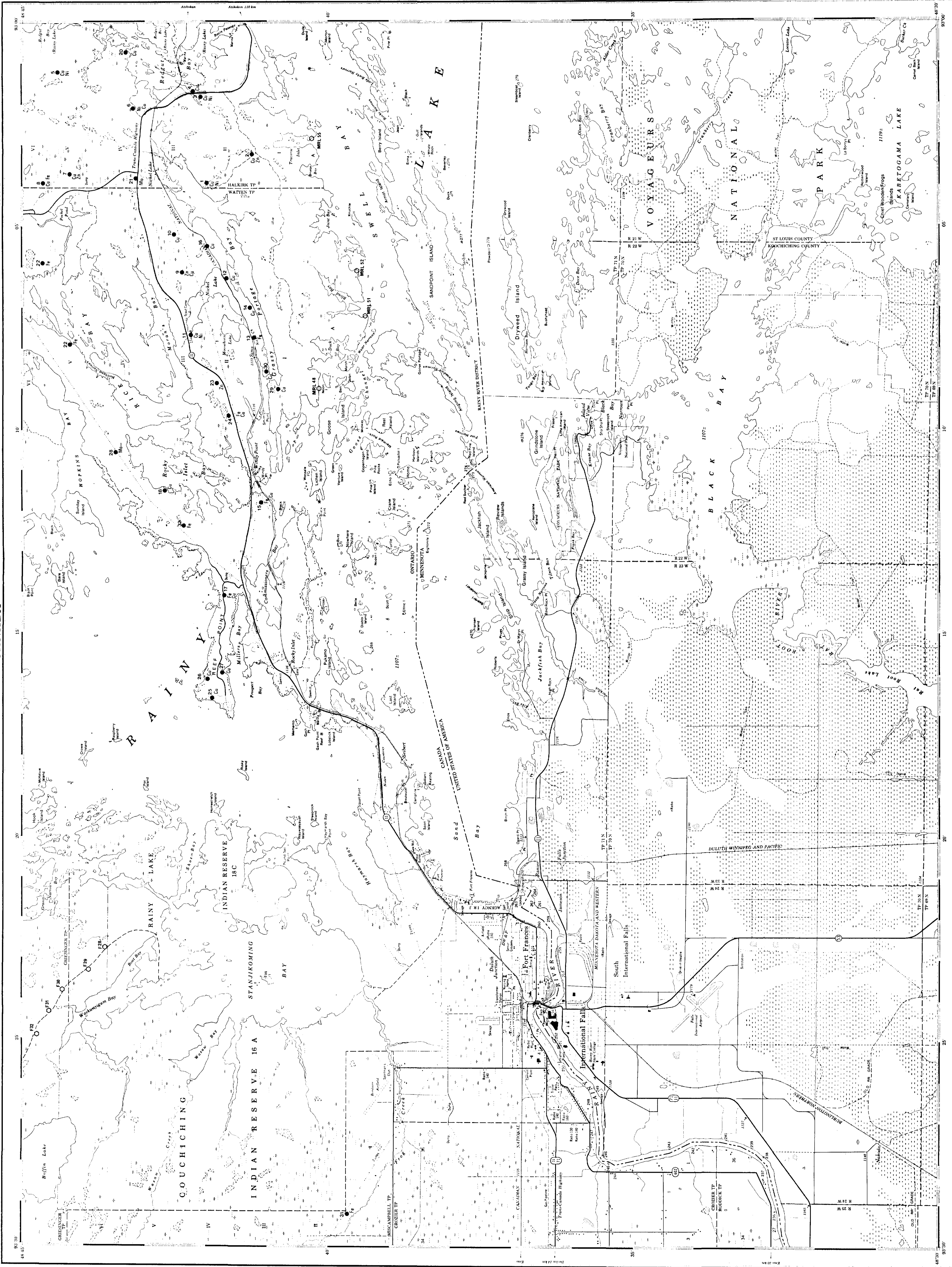
Map No. 52 G/3, Edition 1, Scale 1:50,000

Map No. 52 G/3, Edition 1, Scale 1:50,000

Map No. 52 G/3, Edition 1, Scale 1:50,000

Map No. 52 G/3, Edition 1, Scale 1:50,000





- SYMBOLS**
- subvolcanic (sub-volcanic)
 - contact (assumed)
 - fault
 - invasement
 - bedding (dip)
 - pillow (top facing)
 - foliation
 - shearing
 - lineation
 - syncline
 - anticline
 - geoid strike
 - mineral occurrence
 - pi trench
 - shoal
 - clay pit

- LEGEND**
- PROTEROZOIC**
- 13 Metak-Ultramafic Rocks
 - 14 Late Silurian (Sibley Gp.)
 - 15 Early Silurian (Anishnab Gp.)
- ARCHAIC**
- 12 Gneiss - Granite
 - (a) early
 - (b) late
 - 11 Diorite - Amphibolite
 - (a) early
 - (b) late
 - 10 Quartz - Nepheline Syenite
 - 9 Felsic Hypabyssal Rocks (FHP)
 - 8 Metak - Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks
 - 7 Cratic Sediments (metamorphic types)
 - (a) calcareous - calcareous
 - (b) calcareous - calcareous
 - 6 Migmatites
 - 5 Metachert
 - (a) coarse clastic
 - (b) fine clastic
 - (c) chert
 - 4 Metachert - Metachert
 - (a) dolomite - dolomite
 - (b) dolomite - dolomite
 - (c) fragmental
 - 3 Metak - Intermediate Metachert
 - (a) fragmental
 - (b) fragmental
 - 2 Ultramafic Metachert
 - 1 Cratic Metachert (early platform sequence)

- GEOCHEMISTRY**
- Magnetic Anomaly
 - ambrose
 - proton
 - magnetic line
 - Electromagnetic Anomaly
 - ambrose (single line)
 - ground
 - VLF - EM Anomaly
 - ambrose
 - ground

- GEOPHYSICS**
- Magnetic Anomaly
 - Electromagnetic Anomaly
 - VLF - EM Anomaly

- MINERAL OCCURRENCES**
- (26) Crocoite
 - (27) Biliro's Bay
 - (28) Biliro's Bay
 - (29) Biliro's Bay
 - (30) Unnamed (from OGS P. 233)
 - (31) Frog Creek
 - (32) Rocky Inlet Bay

- SOURCES OF DATA**
- (1) OGS Map P. 53
 - (2) OGS RPR 5512
 - (3) OGS RPR 5513
 - (4) OGS RPR 5514
 - (5) OGS RPR 5515 (Rice Bay Map 2278)
 - (6) OGS RPR 5516 (Rice Bay Map 2278)
 - (7) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
 - (8) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
 - (9) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
 - (10) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
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 - (22) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
 - (23) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
 - (24) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
 - (25) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)

- CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS**
- ETHELLE DE CONVERSION DES ELEVATIONS
- Scale 1:50,000 Echelle
- Vertical Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet
- Horizontal Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

- CLAIM MAP INDEX**
- Geological Index

- MAGNETIC DECLINATION**
- DATE REVISED

- MINERAL OCCURRENCES**
- (26) Crocoite
 - (27) Biliro's Bay
 - (28) Biliro's Bay
 - (29) Biliro's Bay
 - (30) Unnamed (from OGS P. 233)
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 - (22) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
 - (23) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
 - (24) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
 - (25) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)

- CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS**
- ETHELLE DE CONVERSION DES ELEVATIONS
- Scale 1:50,000 Echelle
- Vertical Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet
- Horizontal Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

- CLAIM MAP INDEX**
- Geological Index

- MAGNETIC DECLINATION**
- DATE REVISED

- MINERAL OCCURRENCES**
- (26) Crocoite
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 - (28) Biliro's Bay
 - (29) Biliro's Bay
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 - (4) OGS RPR 5514
 - (5) OGS RPR 5515 (Rice Bay Map 2278)
 - (6) OGS RPR 5516 (Rice Bay Map 2278)
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 - (10) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
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 - (22) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
 - (23) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
 - (24) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
 - (25) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)

FORT FRANCES
52 C/11
EDITION 2

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE AREA OF FORT FRANCES, CANADA - UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Scale 1:50,000 Echelle

Vertical Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

Horizontal Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS

ETHELLE DE CONVERSION DES ELEVATIONS

Scale 1:50,000 Echelle

Vertical Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

Horizontal Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet

CLAIM MAP INDEX

Geological Index

MAGNETIC DECLINATION

DATE REVISED

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

- (26) Crocoite
- (27) Biliro's Bay
- (28) Biliro's Bay
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SOURCES OF DATA

- (1) OGS Map P. 53
- (2) OGS RPR 5512
- (3) OGS RPR 5513
- (4) OGS RPR 5514
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- (15) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
- (16) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
- (17) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
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- (22) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
- (23) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
- (24) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)
- (25) OGS Map P. 2032 (data)



LEGEND

PROTEROZOIC

- 15 Metak-Ultramafic Rocks
- 14 Late Sediments (Sibley Gp.)
- 13 Early Sediments (Amulius Gp.)

ARCHAIC

- 12 Gneiss, Quartzite, Amphibolite, etc.
- 11 Gneiss - Gneissoid
- 10 Diorite - Gabbro
- 9 Fine Hypocrystalline Rocks (OPP)
- 8 Metak - Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks
- 7 Clastic Sediments (Tremblay Series)
- 6 Magnetite
- 5 Metasediments
- 4 Intermediate - Felsic Metasediments
- 3 Metak - Intermediate Metasediments
- 2 Ultramafic Metasediments
- 1 Clastic Metasediments (early pelitic sequences)

GEOCHEMISTRY

- Hill
- Soil
- Rock

GEOPHYSICS

- Magnetic Anomaly
- airborne
- ground
- VLF-EM Anomaly
- airborne
- ground

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

- (1) Olivine
- (2) Pyrite
- (3) Magnetite
- (4) Hematite
- (5) Garnet
- (6) Biotite
- (7) Chlorite
- (8) Epidote
- (9) Zircon
- (10) Rhyolite - andesite
- (11) Basalt
- (12) Gabbro
- (13) Diorite
- (14) Granite
- (15) Amphibolite
- (16) Gneiss
- (17) Quartzite
- (18) Siltstone
- (19) Sandstone
- (20) Shale
- (21) Claystone
- (22) Limestone
- (23) Dolomite
- (24) Slate
- (25) Schist
- (26) Gneiss
- (27) Amphibolite
- (28) Ultramafic
- (29) Metak
- (30) Metasediment
- (31) Metak
- (32) Metak
- (33) Metak
- (34) Metak
- (35) Metak
- (36) Metak
- (37) Metak
- (38) Metak
- (39) Metak
- (40) Metak

SYMBOLS

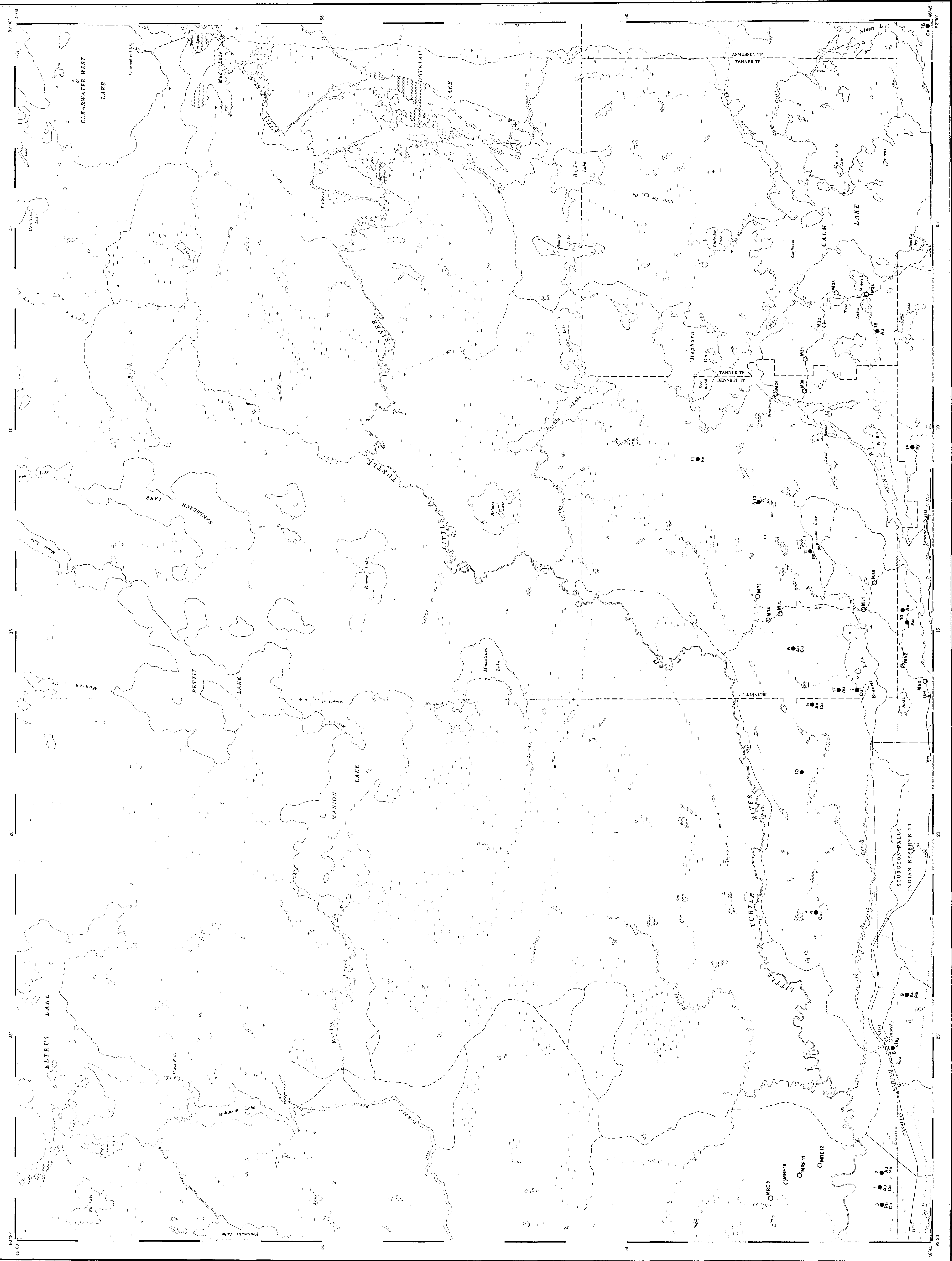
- anticline (sub-antiform)
- anticline (assumed)
- fault
- fold
- bedding (top)
- pillow (top face)
- foliation
- shearing
- inversion
- syncline
- anticline
- glacial striae
- mineral occurrence
- pit, trench
- shaft
- claim post

SOURCES OF DATA

- (1) OSR 54
- (2) OSR 54 (rev. 1)
- (3) OSR 54 (rev. 2)
- (4) OSR 54 (rev. 3)
- (5) OSR 54 (rev. 4)
- (6) OSR 54 (rev. 5)
- (7) OSR 54 (rev. 6)
- (8) OSR 54 (rev. 7)
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- (97) OSR 54 (rev. 96)
- (98) OSR 54 (rev. 97)
- (99) OSR 54 (rev. 98)
- (100) OSR 54 (rev. 99)
- (101) OSR 54 (rev. 100)
- (102) OSR 54 (rev. 101)
- (103) OSR 54 (rev. 102)
- (104) OSR 54 (rev. 103)
- (105) OSR 54 (rev. 104)
- (106) OSR 54 (rev. 105)
- (107) OSR 54 (rev. 106)
- (108) OSR 54 (rev. 107)
- (109) OSR 54 (rev. 108)
- (110) OSR 54 (rev. 109)
- (111) OSR 54 (rev. 110)
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- (113) OSR 54 (rev. 112)
- (114) OSR 54 (rev. 113)
- (115) OSR 54 (rev. 114)
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- (117) OSR 54 (rev. 116)
- (118) OSR 54 (rev. 117)
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MINERAL OCCURRENCES

- (1) Olivine
- (2) Pyrite
- (3) Magnetite
- (4) Hematite
- (5) Garnet
- (6) Biotite
- (7) Chlorite
- (8) Epidote
- (9) Zircon
- (10) Rhyolite - andesite
- (11) Basalt
- (12) Gabbro
- (13) Diorite
- (14) Granite
- (15) Amphibolite
- (16) Gneiss



- LEGEND**
- PROTEROZOIC**
- 15 Melic-Ultramafic Rocks
 - 14 Late Sediments (Sibley Gp.)
 - 13 Early Sediments (Lambton Gp.)
- ARCHEAN**
- 12 Gneissites - Granite
 - (a) early
 - (b) late
 - 11 Diorite - Gneissites
 - (a) early
 - (b) late
 - 10 Diorite - Amphibolite Xenoliths
 - 9 Felsic Hypabyssal Rocks (DFP)
 - 8 Melic - Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks
 - 7 Clastic Sediments (Timiskaming type) includes detritic - calcareous substance
 - 6 Migmatites
 - 5 Metasediments
 - (a) fine clastic
 - (b) clay formation
 - (c) chert formation
 - 4 Intermediate - Felsic Metasediments
 - (a) siltstone - sandstone
 - (b) siltstone - shale
 - (c) fragmental
 - 3 Mafic - Intermediate Metasediments
 - (a) fragmental
 - (b) fragmental
 - 2 Ultramafic Metasediments
 - 1 Clastic Metasediments (early pattern sequences)

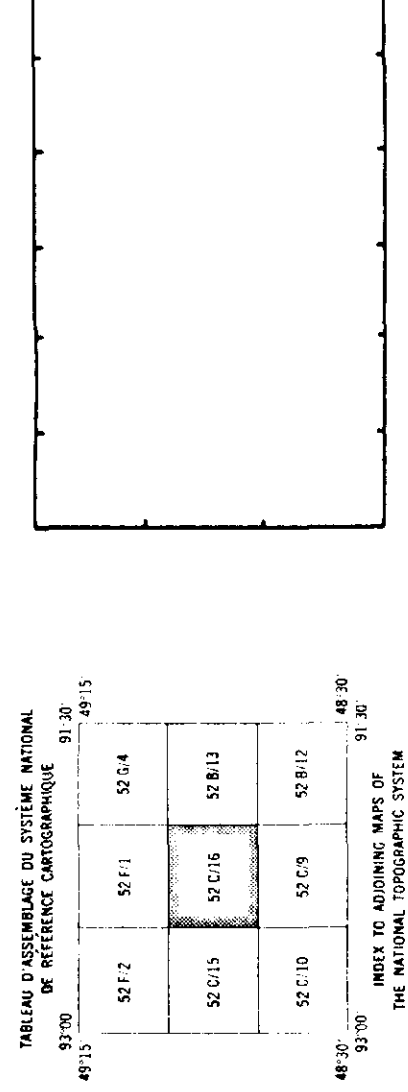
- SYMBOLS**
- outcrop (sub-outcrop)
 - concentric (irregular)
 - fault
 - lineament
 - bedding (up)
 - pillow (top floor)
 - foliation
 - shearing
 - lineation
 - syncline
 - anticline
 - glacial tillite
 - mineral occurrence
 - pit / trench
 - shaft
 - claim post

- GEOCHEMISTRY**
- hill
 - soil
 - rock
- GEOPHYSICS**
- Magnetic Anomaly
 - anomaly
 - ground
 - magnetic low
 - Electromagnetic Anomaly
 - anomaly (single line)
 - ground
 - VLF-EM Anomaly
 - anomaly
 - ground

- MINERAL OCCURRENCES**
- (1) Alice A. Mine
 - (2) Bank Abbott
 - (3) Gold Bag
 - (4) King Lake
 - (5) Independence
 - (6) Bennett Lake
 - (7) Glenora
 - (8) Silver Lake
 - (9) Silver Lake
 - (10) Silver Lake
 - (11) Bennett Mine
 - (12) McPherson Lake
 - (13) Unnamed
 - (14) Unnamed
 - (15) Unnamed
 - (16) Red Oxide
 - (17) Red Oxide
 - (18) Data Lake

- SOURCES OF DATA**
- (1) OSR 501, 65, PL-4
 - (2) OSR 501, 65, PL-4
 - (3) OSR 501, 65, PL-4
 - (4) OSR 501, 65, PL-4
 - (5) OSR 501, 65, PL-4
 - (6) OSR 501, 65, PL-4
 - (7) OSR 501, 65, PL-4
 - (8) OSR 501, 65, PL-4

- MAGNETIC DECLINATION**
- DATE
- REVISED



GRID	VALUES	CONVERSION
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
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MANION LAKE
RANNEY RIVER DISTRICT
ONTARIO
Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

LEGEND

SYMBOLS

- outcrop (sub-outcrop)
- concentric (irregular)
- fault
- lineament
- bedding (up)
- pillow (top floor)
- foliation
- shearing
- lineation
- syncline
- anticline
- glacial tillite
- mineral occurrence
- pit / trench
- shaft
- claim post

GEOCHEMISTRY

- hill
- soil
- rock

GEOPHYSICS

- Magnetic Anomaly
 - anomaly
 - ground
 - magnetic low
- Electromagnetic Anomaly
 - anomaly (single line)
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- (5) OSR 501, 65, PL-4
- (6) OSR 501, 65, PL-4
- (7) OSR 501, 65, PL-4
- (8) OSR 501, 65, PL-4

MAGNETIC DECLINATION

DATE

REVISED

CLAIM MAP INDEX

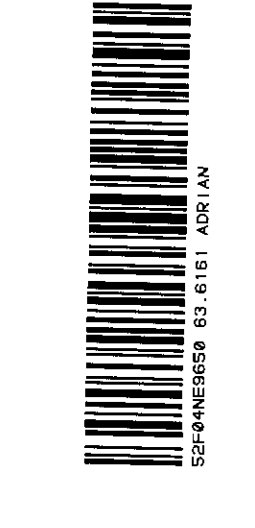
GEOLOGY INDEX

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515	515	515	515

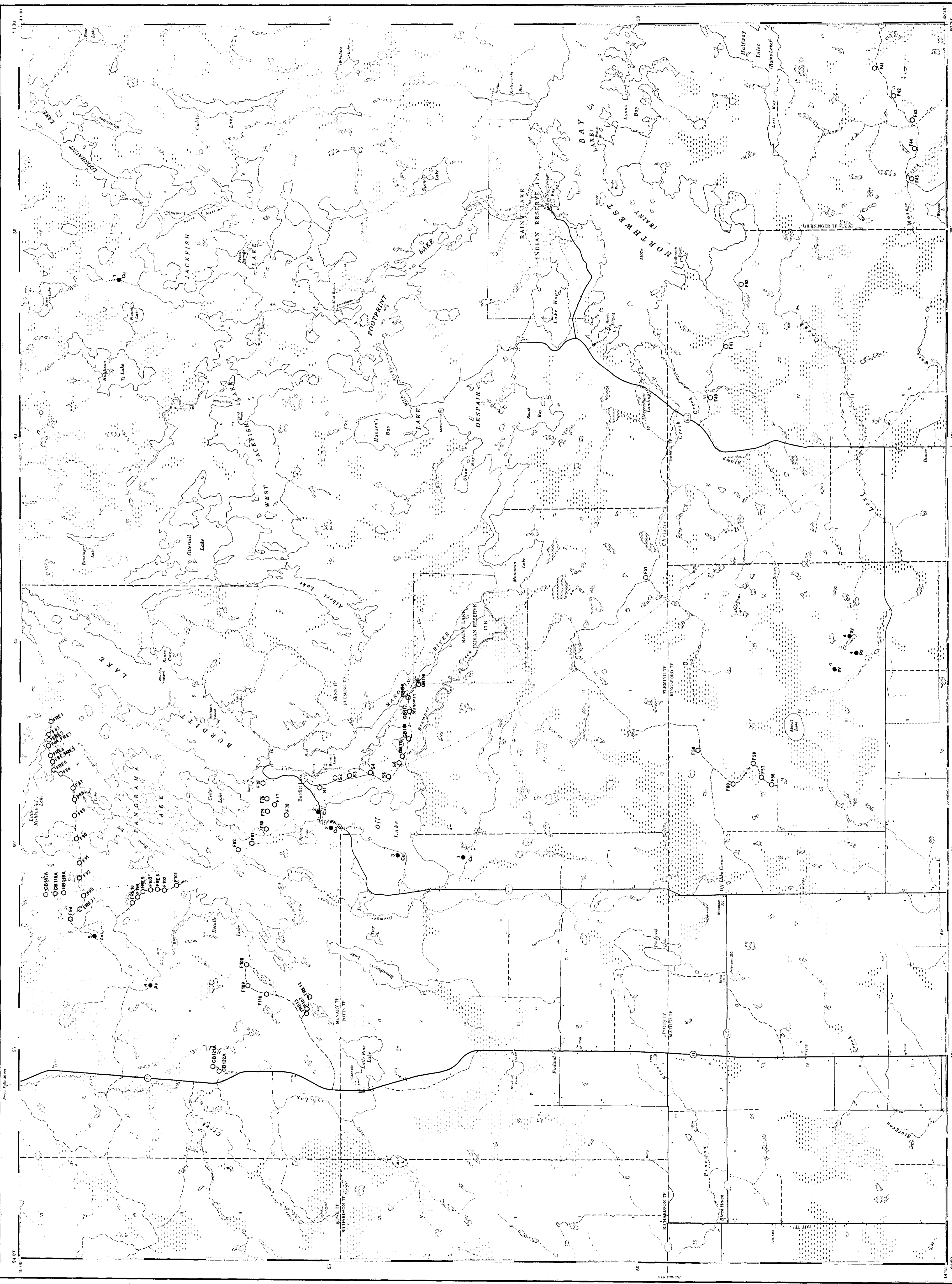
THE NATIONAL TROPICAN SYSTEM

MANION LAKE
52 C/16
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PLATE NO. 25



SAMPLE No.	GOLD	GOLD	GOLD	Au	Au	GOLD	GOLD	
							ppm	ppm
F 41	1	8	3	2				
F 42	2	5	3	3				
F 43	6	9	3	3				
F 44	6	7	3	3				
F 45	0	7	3	3				
F 46	3	12	2	3				
F 47	8	47	3	13				
F 48	5	26	3	8				
F 49	8	26	3	8				
F 50	2	43	3	15				
F 51	0	5	3	3				
F 52	2	20	3	6				
F 53	2	15	3	3				
F 54	3	8	3	3				
F 55	3	8	3	3				
F 56	3	8	3	3				
F 57	0	5	3	3				
F 58	2	20	3	6				
F 59	2	15	3	3				
F 60	3	8	3	3				
F 61	2	30	3	8				
F 62	3	10	3	3				
F 63	3	10	3	3				
F 64	10	33	3	9				
F 65	8	7	3	13				
F 66	3	27	3	8				
F 67	0	5	3	3				
F 68	0	23	3	17				
F 69	2	10	3	3				
F 70	1	10	3	3				
F 71	4	2	3	16				
F 72	2	6	3	3				
F 73	2	6	3	3				
F 74	5	68	3	28				
F 75	3	29	3	7				
F 76	4	5	3	4				
F 77	3	5	3	3				
F 78	3	5	3	3				
F 79	3	5	3	3				
F 80	3	5	3	3				
F 81	3	5	3	3				
F 82	3	5	3	3				
F 83	3	5	3	3				
F 84	3	5	3	3				
F 85	3	5	3	3				
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F 146	3	5	3	3				
F 147	3	5	3	3				
F 148	3	5	3	3				
F 149	3	5	3	3				
F 150	3	5	3	3				



- LEGEND**
- 12 Metamorphic - Granites
 - 11 Devonian - Metasediments
 - 10 Devonian - Metavolcanics
 - 9 Felsic Hypabyssal Rocks (DPP)
 - 8 Metamorphic - Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks
 - 7 Cretaceous - Tertiary (Tertiary) Sediments - Cretaceous - Tertiary
 - 6 Metasediments
 - 5 Metavolcanics
 - 4 Metamorphic - Metavolcanics
 - 3 Metamorphic - Metasediments
 - 2 Ultramafic Metavolcanics
 - 1 Cretaceous - Tertiary (Tertiary) Sediments - Cretaceous - Tertiary
- SYMBOLS**
- outcrop (lab. outcrop)
 - contact (assumed)
 - fault
 - lineament
 - bedding (top floor)
 - pillow (top floor)
 - foliation
 - shearing
 - inclusion
 - syncline
 - anticline
 - glacial strike
 - mineral occurrence
 - ph. trench
 - shaft
 - stump post

- GEOCHEMISTRY**
- Magnetite Anomaly
 - Iron Anomaly
 - Electromagnetic Anomaly
 - Iron Anomaly (single line)
 - VLF - EM Anomaly

- MINERAL OCCURRENCES**
- (1) Magnetite
 - (2) Hematite
 - (3) Pyrite
 - (4) Pyrrhotite
 - (5) Sphalerite
 - (6) Bauxite

- SOURCES OF DATA**
- (1) OSR 107 (Frontenac, Map 115)
 - (2) OSR 108 (Map 2-115) (data)
 - (3) OSR 109 (Map 2-115) (data)
 - (4) OSR 110 (Map 2-115) (data)
 - (5) OSR 111 (Map 2-115) (data)
 - (6) OSR 112 (Map 2-115) (data)

MAGNETIC DECLINATION

Year	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Declination	10° 15'	10° 15'	10° 15'	10° 15'	10° 15'	10° 15'	10° 15'	10° 15'	10° 15'	10° 15'

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS

Feet	Meters
0	0
100	30.48
200	60.96
300	91.44
400	121.92
500	152.40
600	182.88
700	213.36
800	243.84
900	274.32
1000	304.80

Scale 1:50,000

Scale 1:50,000

NORTHWEST BAY
ONTARIO
Scale 1:50,000

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
1977-1978

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
1979-1980

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
1981-1982

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
1983-1984

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
1985-1986

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
1987-1988

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
1989-1990

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
1991-1992

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
1993-1994

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
1995-1996

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
1997-1998

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
1999-2000

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2001-2002

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2003-2004

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2005-2006

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2007-2008

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2009-2010

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2011-2012

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2013-2014

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2015-2016

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2017-2018

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2019-2020

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2021-2022

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2023-2024

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2025-2026

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2027-2028

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2029-2030

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2031-2032

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2033-2034

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
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MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
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MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
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MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2043-2044

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
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MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
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MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
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MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
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MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
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2097-2098

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2099-2100

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2101-2102

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2103-2104

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2105-2106

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2107-2108

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2109-2110

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2111-2112

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2113-2114

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2115-2116

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2117-2118

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2119-2120

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2121-2122

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
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MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
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MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2159-2160

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2161-2162

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2163-2164

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2165-2166

MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST BAY
2167-2168

Table 7: EMO AREA. This is a large data table with multiple columns including 'EMO AREA', 'CONCENTRATIONS', 'ANALYZED VALUES', and 'CONCENTRATIONS'. The table contains numerous rows of data, likely representing different samples or locations. The columns are organized into several groups, with headers indicating the type of data being presented. The data includes various numerical values and categorical labels, such as '1.0', '2.0', '3.0', etc., and descriptive text like '1.0 clay rich basal till'. The table is very dense and spans most of the page.

Main data table with columns for sample ID, location, depth, and various chemical and physical parameters. Includes sub-sections for 'CONCENTRATE ASSAYS' and 'CHARACTER SAMPLES'.

Summary table with columns for 'GOLD', 'GOLD', 'GOLD', and 'GOLD' values across different categories.

Main data table with columns for sample ID, assay type, and various chemical elements (Au, Ag, Cu, Fe, etc.) and their concentrations.

Summary table with columns for 'CONCENTRATE ASSAYS', 'CHARACTER SAMPLES', and 'NORMALIZED VALUES'.

Main data table with columns for Concentrate, Character Samples, and Normalized Values. Includes sub-headers for Au, Ag, As, Ba, Br, Ca, Co, Cr, Cs, Fe, Hf, Ir, K, Mo, Na, Ni, Rb, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Th, U, W, Zn, Zr, and various isotopes. Includes a 'Notes' column and 'Normalizing Values' at the bottom.

Summary table with columns for Au, Ag, As, Ba, Br, Ca, Co, Cr, Cs, Fe, Hf, Ir, K, Mo, Na, Ni, Rb, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Th, U, W, Zn, Zr, and various isotopes. Includes a 'Notes' column and 'Normalizing Values' at the bottom.